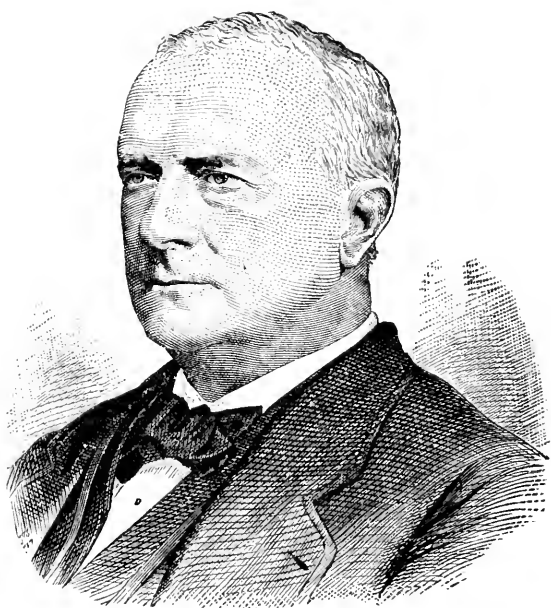


PROPERTY OF
NEW JERSEY STATE LIBRARY

DEC 12 1969

185 W. State Street
Trenton, N. J.



E. B. Ludlow.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

MANUAL

OF THE

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTH SESSION

OF THE

Legislature of New Jersey.



1882.

J 328
M 294
19

COPYRIGHT SECURED.

TRENTON, N. J.:

COMPILED FROM OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS AND CAREFUL RESEARCH, BY
FITZGERALD & GOSSON,
LEGISLATIVE REPORTERS.

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1881, by
THOMAS F. FITZGERALD

AND

LOUIS C. GOSSON,

In the office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington.

~~42~~ The newspaper press are welcome to use such parts of this
work as they may desire, on giving credit therefor to the **MANUAL**.

MacCrellish & Quigley, Printers, Trenton.

PREFACE.

WE have no desire to multiply words while introducing the Manual of the one hundred and sixth session of the Legislature of New Jersey to our patrons, but will confine ourselves to the limit of calling attention to the valuable information on affairs of State which it contains. We have endeavored to improve on preceding editions by making the work more comprehensive, and the data and details more accurate than ever. The census returns of 1880 were furnished officially, from Washington, D. C.; the last State election returns, and, in fact, all the other contents have been compiled from official documents. We are under obligations to State officials, the press and other friends, for the assistance they have rendered us; and we trust that our efforts to present a complete hand-book of State information are such as to merit the commendation of the public. Gratefully acknowledging the support heretofore received, and asking for a continuance of the same, we remain,

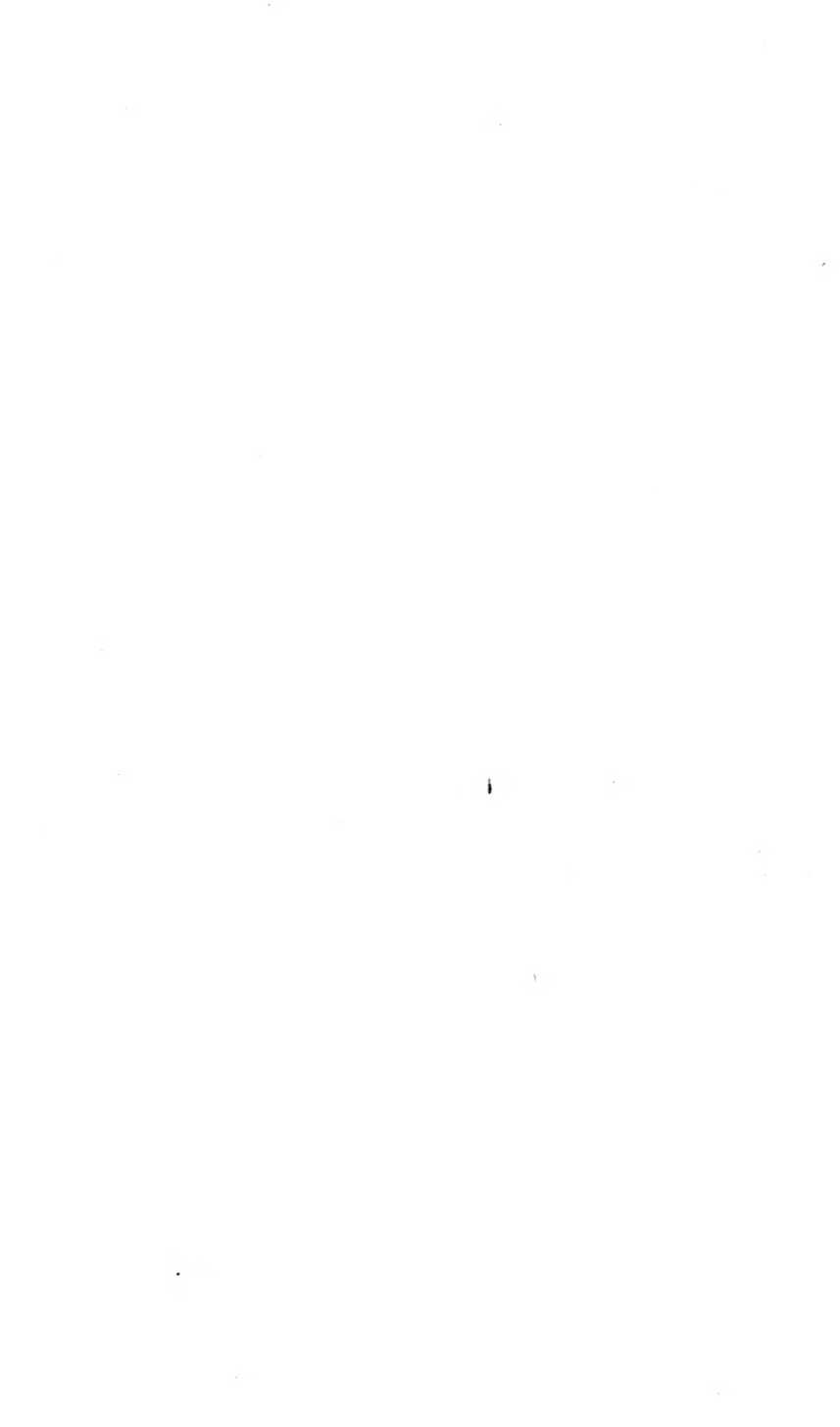
Respectfully,

THE COMPILERS.

CALENDAR.

1882

1882	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	1882	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
JAN....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	JULY..	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	29	30	31	...	...	...	...		30	31	...	...	...	...	...
FEB....	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	AUG....	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	26	27	28	...	...	...	...		27	28	29	30	31	...	...
MAR....	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	SEPT..	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	26	27	28	29	30	31	...		24	25	26	27	28	29	30
APR ...	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	OCT....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29		22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	30	...	...	...	...	...	...		29	30	31	...	...	...	...
MAY...	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	NOV ...	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	28	29	30	31	...	...	...		26	27	28	29	30	...	...
JUNE..	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	DEC....	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	25	26	27	28	29	30	...		24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		31	...	...	...	...	...	...



HISTORY OF NEW JERSEY.

In 1606, King James of England granted a new patent for Virginia (ignoring that of Sir Walter Raleigh, dated in 1584), in which was included the territory now known as the New England States and New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland. The possession of New Jersey, Pennsylvania and the adjacent lands was claimed respectively by the Dutch and Swedes. The former built Fort Nassau, on the Delaware, near Gloucester; Fort Orange, on the Hudson, near Albany; and the Hirsse of Good Hope, on the Connecticut. Disputes as to the rightful possession of territory continued for years, until the early summer of 1664, when Charles II. sold to John Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret "all that tract of land adjacent to New England, and lying and being to the westward of Long Island; bounded on the east part by the main sea and part by the Hudson river, and hath, upon the west Delaware bay or river, and extendeth southward to the main ocean as far as Cape May, at the mouth of Delaware bay, and to the northward as far as the northermost branch of said bay or river of Delaware, which is forty-one degrees and forty minutes of latitude, and worketh over thence in a straight line to Hudson river, which said tract of land is hereafter to be called by the name, or names, of NOVA CÆSAREA or NEW JERSEY."

The name was given in honor of Carteret, on account of his gallant defence of the Island of Jersey, at the time he was Governor of the island.

This grant regarded the Dutch as intruders, and Berkeley and Carteret not only became rulers, but acquired the right to transfer the privilege to others. Measures were speedily devised for peopling and governing the country. The proprietors published a constitution, dated February 10th, 1664, by which the government of the province was to be exercised by a Governor and Council and General Assembly. The Governor was to receive his appointment from the proprietors; the Council was to be selected by the Governor, who might make

choice of six Councillors, at least (or twelve, at most), or any even number between six and twelve.

On the same day that the instrument of government was signed, Philip Carteret, a brother of one of the proprietors, received a commission as Governor of New Jersey. He landed at Elizabeth in August, 1665.

The precise date of the first settlements in New Jersey is not known, though it is believed that the Danes or Norwegians, who crossed the Atlantic with the Dutch colonists, began a settlement at Bergen about the year 1624. Ten years previous an attempt was made to form a settlement at Jersey City. In 1623, the Dutch West India Company sent out a ship under the command of Capt. Cornelius Jacobse Mey, who entered the Delaware bay and gave his name to its northern cape, and, sailing up the river to Gloucester, built Fort Nassau, which may be considered the first permanent settlement of the State.

Upon the arrival of Governor Carteret, he entered at once upon a vigorous discharge of his duties. A large number of settlers flocked thither, and at an early period the executive authority of the province was established by the appointment of a Council, composed of Captain Nicholas Varlett, Daniel Pierce, Robert Bond, Samuel Edsall, Robert Vanquellen and William Pardon. James Bollen was appointed Secretary of the province.

The first Legislative Assembly in the history of New Jersey met at Elizabethtown on the 26th of May, 1668. The session lasted four days, and was characterized by harmony and strict attention to the business for which the Burgesses and Representatives were summoned by Governor Carteret. It may be noted that this Assembly passed laws by which twelve distinct offenses were made punishable with death. The Assembly adjourned *sine die*, and seven years elapsed before another convened. The capture of New York by the Dutch, July 30th, 1673, was followed by the subjection of the surrounding country, including the province of New Jersey. The whole of the territory, however, swung back to the possession of the English crown, by the treaty of peace with Holland on the 9th of February, 1674.

The second General Assembly began its session on the 5th of November, 1675. Eight members of Council, including the Governor, were present, and fourteen Representatives appeared from the towns. Laws were enacted looking to the proper military defence of the

province, for the institution of regular courts, and for the assessment of taxes. A code of capital laws was also adopted, similar in its provisions to that passed in 1668.

On the 18th of March, 1673, Lord Berkeley, one of the original proprietors of New Jersey, disposed of his right and interest in the province to John Fenwick and Edward Byllinge, members of the Society of Quakers, or Friends, who paid the sum of one thousand pounds for the same. John Fenwick received the conveyance in trust for Edward Byllinge, and a dispute, as to the terms having arisen, William Penn was called in as arbitrator. He gave one-tenth of the province and a considerable sum of money to Fenwick and the remainder of the territory was adjudged to be the property of Byllinge. A permanent settlement was made at Salem, in June, 1675.

Owing to the continued disputations and dissensions, a division of the territory of the province was agreed upon. By this "Indenture Quintipartite," dated July 1st, 1676, the line of division was made to extend across the province, from Little Egg Harbor, to a point in the Delaware river in forty-one degrees of north latitude. These divisions were known respectively as East and West Jersey, until the charters of both were surrendered, and the two portions included together under a Royal government:

By the retercession of New Jersey to Great Britain by the treaty of 1674, the question arose whether the title returned to the proprietors or to the King. To avoid all difficulty, the King recognized the claim of Carteret, and made a new grant to the Duke of York, who also executed a fresh conveyance to Carteret, covering, however, only a part of the original territory of New Jersey. But before making this conveyance, the Duke included the province in a commission given to Sir Edmund Andros, Governor of New York, who refused to recognize the authority, as Governor, of Philip Carteret, arrested all magistrates who would not submit to his own jurisdiction, and finally, on April 30th, 1680, carried Carteret himself prisoner to New York. The Duke was finally prevailed upon to acknowledge the claims of the proprietors, and in 1681, the government of Andros came to an end.

West Jersey, in February, 1682, was purchased by William Penn and eleven other Quakers. The first Governor under the new proprietors was Robert Barclay, a Scotchman, and one of the twelve purchasers, under whom the country became an asylum for the oppressed

members of his creed, and for a time enjoyed great prosperity. But the number of proprietors, the frequent subdivisions and transfers of shares, and various other difficulties in the way of good government, soon involved the province in trouble, and in 1702, the proprietors surrendered the rights of government to the Crown.

Queen Anne appointed Lord Cornbury Governor of New York and New Jersey, but each continued to have a separate Assembly. In 1708, New Jersey petitioned for a distinct administration, and Lewis Morris was appointed Governor. The population was then about 40,000. The last Royal Governor was William Franklin, the natural son of Benjamin Franklin. A State Constitution was adopted in 1776, and some of the most important battles of the Revolution took place upon its soil. Among these were the battles of Trenton, Princeton, Red Bank and Monmouth.

The first Legislature met at Princeton, in August, 1776, and chose William Livingston, Governor. The Federal Constitution was adopted by a unanimous vote, Dec. 18th, 1787. The State Capital was established at Trenton in 1790.

New Jersey, out of 98,806 men liable to do military duty, furnished 88,305 during the civil war, being 10,057 in excess of the number called for by the general government, and within 10,501 of her entire militia at that time. Of this number 79,348 served with State organizations, and the remainder in regiments of other States. The naval and marine enlistments from New Jersey numbered 4,853. The entire expense to the State for organizing, equipping, subsisting, supplying and transporting her troops, was \$2,894,384.99.

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF GOVERNORS OF NEW JERSEY.

GOVERNORS OF EAST JERSEY.

Philip Carteret,	- - - - -	1665 to 1681
Robert Barclay,	- - - - -	1682 to 1683
Thomas Rudyard, Deputy Governor,	- - - - -	1683
Gawen Laurie,	- - - - -	1683
Lord Niel Campbell,	- - - - -	1685
Andrew Hamilton,	- - - - -	1692 to 1697
Jeremiah Basse,	- - - - -	1698 to 1699

GOVERNORS OF WEST JERSEY.

Samuel Jenings, Deputy,	- - - - -	1681
Thomas Oliver, Governor,	- - - - -	1684 to 1685

John Skein, Deputy,	- - - - -	1685 to 1687
William Welsh, Deputy,	- - - - -	1686
Daniel Coxe, Governor,	- - - - -	1687
Andrew Hamilton,	- - - - -	1692 to 1697
Jeremiah Basse, Deputy,	- - - - -	1697 to 1699
Andrew Hamilton, Governor,	1699 till surrender to the Crown,	1702

EAST AND WEST JERSEY UNITED.

John Lord Cornbury, Governor,	- - - - -	1703 to 1708
John Lovelace—(died in office),	- - - - -	1708
Richard Ingolsby, Lieutenant Governor,	- - - - -	1709 to 1710
General Andrew Hunter,	- - - - -	1710 to 1720
William Burnet,	- - - - -	1720 to 1727
John Montgomerie,	- - - - -	1728 to 1731
Lewis Morris,	- - - - -	1731 to 1732
William Crosby,	- - - - -	1732 to 1736
John Hamilton,	- - - - -	1736 to 1738

(The above were also Governors of New York at the same time.)

SEPARATE FROM NEW YORK.

Lewis Morris,	- - - - -	1738 to 1746
John Hamilton,	- - - - -	1746 to 1747
Jonathan Belcher,	- - - - -	1747 to 1757
John Reading,	- - - - -	1757 to 1758
Francis Barnard,	- - - - -	1758 to 1760
Thomas Boone,	- - - - -	1760 to 1761
Thomas Hardy,	- - - - -	1761 to 1763
William Franklin,	- - - - -	1763 to 1766

FROM THE ADOPTION OF THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION.

William Livingston (Federalist),	- - - - -	1776 to 1790
William Paterson (Federalist),	- - - - -	1790 to 1792
Richard Howell (Federalist),	- - - - -	1792 to 1801
Joseph Bloomfield (Democrat),	- - - - -	1801 to 1802
John Lambert, Pres't of Council and Act'g Gov. (Democrat),	- - - - -	1802 to 1803
Joseph Bloomfield (Democrat),	- - - - -	1803 to 1812
Aaron Ogden (Federalist),	- - - - -	1812 to 1813
William L. Pennington (Democrat),	- - - - -	1813 to 1815
Mahlon Dickerson (Democrat),	- - - - -	1815 to 1817
Isaac H. Williamson (Federalist),	- - - - -	1817 to 1829
Garret D. Wall (Democrat),	- - - - -	1829 decl'd
Peter D. Vroom (Democrat),	- - - - -	1829 to 1832
Samuel L. Southard (Whig),	- - - - -	1832 to 1833
Elias P. Seeley (Whig),	- - - - -	1833 to 1833
Peter D. Vroom (Democrat),	- - - - -	1833 to 1836
Philemon Dickerson (Democrat),	- - - - -	1836 to 1837
William Pennington (Whig),	- - - - -	1837 to 1843
Daniel Haines (Democrat),	- - - - -	1843 to 1844
Charles C. Stratton (Whig),	- - - - -	1845 to 1848
Daniel Haines (Democrat),	- - - - -	1848 to 1851
George F. Fort (Democrat),	- - - - -	1851 to 1854
Rodman M. Price (Democrat),	- - - - -	1854 to 1857
William A. Newell (Republican),	- - - - -	1857 to 1860
Charles S. Olden (Republican),	- - - - -	1860 to 1863
Joel Parker (Democrat),	- - - - -	1863 to 1866
Marcus L. Ward (Republican),	- - - - -	1866 to 1869
Theodore F. Randolph (Democrat),	- - - - -	1869 to 1872
Joel Parker (Democrat),	- - - - -	1872 to 1875
Joseph D. Bedle (Democrat),	- - - - -	1875 to 1878
George B. McClellan (Democrat),	- - - - -	1878 to 1881
George C. Ludlow (Democrat),	- - - - -	1881 to —

STATE CONSTITUTION.

A CONSTITUTION agreed upon by the delegates of the people of New Jersey, in convention begun at Trenton on the fourteenth day of May, and continued to the twenty-ninth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four, ratified by the people at an election held on the thirteenth day of August, A. D. 1844, and amended at a special election held on the seventh day of September, A. D. 1875.

We, the people of the State of New Jersey, grateful to Almighty God for the civil and religious liberty which He hath so long permitted us to enjoy, and looking to Him for a blessing upon our endeavors to secure and transmit the same unimpaired to succeeding generations, do ordain and establish this CONSTITUTION:

ARTICLE I.

RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES.

1. All men are by nature free and independent, and have certain natural and unalienable rights, among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty, acquiring, possessing, and protecting property, and of pursuing and obtaining safety and happiness.

2. All political power is inherent in the people. Government is instituted for the protection, security; and benefit of the people, and they have the right at all times to alter or reform the same, whenever the public good may require it.

3. No person shall be deprived of the inestimable privilege of worshipping Almighty God in a manner agreeable to the dictates of his own conscience; nor under any pretense whatever to be compelled to attend any place of worship contrary to his faith and judgment; nor shall any person be obliged to pay tithes, taxes, or other rates for building or repairing any church or

churches, place or places of worship, or for the maintenance of any minister or ministry, contrary to what he believes to be right, or has deliberately and voluntarily engaged to perform.

4. There shall be no establishment of one religious sect in preference to another; no religious test shall be required as a qualification for any office or public trust; and no person shall be denied the enjoyment of any civil right merely on account of his religious principles.

5. Every person may freely speak, write, and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right. No law shall be passed to restrain or abridge the liberty of speech or of the press. In all prosecutions or indictments for libel, the truth may be given in evidence to the jury; and if it shall appear to the jury that the matter charged as libellous is true, and was published with good motives and for justifiable ends, the party shall be acquitted; and the jury shall have the right to determine the law and the fact.

6. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the papers and things to be seized.

7. The right of a trial by jury shall remain inviolate; but the legislature may authorize the trial of civil suits, when the matter in dispute does not exceed fifty dollars, by a jury of six men.

8. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall have the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury; to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel in his defense.

9. No person shall be held to answer for a criminal offense, unless on the presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases of impeachment, or in cases cognizable by justices of the peace, or arising in the army or navy: or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger.

10. No person shall after acquittal, be tried for the same offense. All persons shall, before conviction, be

bailable by sufficient sureties, except for capital offenses, when the proof is evident or presumption great.

11. The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless in case of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

12. The military shall be in strict subordination to the civil power.

13. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war, except in a manner prescribed by law.

14. Treason against the State shall consist only in levying war against it, or in adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason, unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

15. Excessive bail shall not be required, excessive fines shall not be imposed, and cruel and unusual punishments shall not be inflicted.

16. Private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation; but land may be taken for public highways as heretofore, until the legislature shall direct compensation to be made.

17. No person shall be imprisoned for debt in any action, or on any judgment founded upon contract, unless in cases of fraud; nor shall any person be imprisoned for a militia fine in time of peace.

18. The people have the right freely to assemble together, to consult for the common good, to make known their opinions to their representatives, and to petition for redress of grievances.

19. No county, city, borough, town, township or village shall hereafter give any money or property, or loan its money or credit, to or in aid of any individual association or corporation, or become security for or be directly or indirectly the owner of any stock or bonds of any association or corporation.

20. No donation of land or appropriation of money shall be made by the State or any municipal corporation to or for the use of any society, association or corporation whatever.

21. This enumeration of rights and privileges shall not be construed to impair or deny others retained by the people.

ARTICLE II.

RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.

1. Every male citizen of the United States, of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a resident of this State one year, and of the county in which he claims his vote five months, next before the election, shall be entitled to vote for all officers that now are, or hereafter may be, elective by the people; *provided*, that no person in the military, naval, or marine service of the United States shall be considered a resident in this State, by being stationed in any garrison, barrack, or military or naval place or station within this State; and no pauper idiot, insane person, or person convicted of a crime which now excludes him from being a witness unless pardoned or restored by law to the right of suffrage, shall enjoy the right of an elector; *and provided further*, that in time of war no elector in the actual military service of the State, or of the United States, in the army or navy thereof, shall be deprived of his vote by reason of his absence from such election district; and the legislature shall have power to provide the manner in which, and the time and place at which, such absent electors may vote, and for the return and canvass of their votes in the election districts in which they respectively reside.

2. The legislature may pass laws to deprive persons of the right of suffrage who shall be convicted of bribery.

ARTICLE III.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE POWERS OF GOVERNMENT.

1. The powers of the government shall be divided into three distinct departments—the legislative, executive, and judicial; and no person or persons belonging to, or constituting one of these departments, shall exercise any of the powers properly belonging to either of the others, except as herein expressly provided.

ARTICLE IV.

LEGISLATIVE.

Section I.

1. The legislative power shall be vested in a senate and general assembly.

2. No person shall be a member of the senate who shall not have attained the age of thirty years, and have been a citizen and inhabitant of the State for four years, and of the county for which he shall be chosen one year, next before his election; and no person shall be a member of the general assembly who shall not have attained the age of twenty-one years, and have been a citizen and inhabitant of the State for two years, and of the county for which he shall be chosen one year next before his election; *provided*, that no person shall be eligible as a member of either house of the legislature, who shall not be entitled to the right of suffrage.

3. Members of the senate and general assembly shall be elected yearly and every year, on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November; and the two houses shall meet separately on the second Tuesday in January next after the said day of election, at which time of meeting, the legislative year shall commence; but the time of holding such election may be altered by the legislature.

Section II.

1. The senate shall be composed of one senator from each county in the State, elected by the legal voters of the counties, respectively, for three years.

2. As soon as the senate shall meet after the first election to be held in pursuance of this constitution, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the first year; of the second class at the expiration of the second year; and of the third class at the expiration of the third year, so that one class may be elected every year: and if vacancies happen, by resignation or otherwise, the persons elected to supply such vacancies shall be elected for the unexpired terms only.

Section III.

1. The general assembly shall be composed of members annually elected by the legal voters of the counties, respectively, who shall be apportioned among the said counties as nearly as may be according to the number of their inhabitants. The present apportionment shall continue until the next census of the United States shall have been taken, and an apportionment of members of the general assembly shall be made by the legislature at its first session after the next and every subsequent enumeration or census, and when made shall remain unaltered until another enumeration shall have been taken; *provided*, that each county shall at all times be entitled to one member; and the whole number of members shall never exceed sixty.

Section IV.

1. Each house shall direct writs of election for supplying vacancies, occasioned by death, resignation, or otherwise; but if vacancies occur during the recess of the legislature, the writs may be issued by the governor, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law.

2. Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner, and under such penalties, as each house may provide.

3. Each house shall choose its own officers, determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, may expel a member.

4. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

5. Neither house, during the session of the legislature, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

6. All bills and joint resolutions shall be read three times in each house, before the final passage thereof; and no bill or joint resolution shall pass, unless there be a majority of all the members of each body personally present and agreeing thereto; and the yeas and nays of the members voting on such final passage shall be entered on the journal.

7. Members of the senate and general assembly shall receive annually the sum of five hundred dollars during the time for which they shall have been elected, and while they shall hold their office, and no other allowance or emolument, directly or indirectly, for any purpose whatever. The president of the senate, and the speaker of the house of assembly, shall, in virtue of their offices, receive an additional compensation, equal to one-third of their allowance as members.

8. Members of the senate and general assembly shall, in all cases except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the sitting of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate, in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

Section V.

1. No member of the senate or general assembly shall, during the time for which he was elected, be nominated or appointed by the governor or by the legislature in joint meeting, to any civil office under the authority of this State, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased, during such time.

2. If any member of the senate or general assembly shall be elected to represent this State in the senate or house of representatives of the United States, and shall accept thereof, or shall accept of any office or appointment under the government of the United States, his seat in the legislature of this State shall thereby be vacated.

3. No justice of the supreme court, nor judge of any other court, sheriff, justice of the peace, nor any person or persons possessed of any office of profit under the government of this State shall be entitled to a seat either in the senate or in the general assembly; but on being elected and taking his seat, his office shall be considered

vacant ; and no person holding any office of profit under the government of the United States shall be entitled to a seat in either house.

Section VI.

1. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the house of assembly ; but the senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills.

2. No money shall be drawn from the treasury but for appropriations made by law.

3. The credit of the State shall not be directly or indirectly loaned in any case.

4. The legislature shall not, in any manner, create any debt or debts, liability or liabilities, of the State, which shall singly or in the aggregate with any previous debts or liabilities, at any time exceed one hundred thousand dollars, except for purposes of war, or to repel invasion, or to suppress insurrection, unless the same shall be authorized by a law for some single object or work, to be distinctly specified therein ; which law shall provide the ways and means, exclusive of loans, to pay the interest of such debt or liability as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal of such debt or liability within thirty-five years from the time of the contracting thereof, and shall be irrevocable until such debt or liability, and the interest thereon, are fully paid and discharged ; and no such law shall take effect until it shall, at a general election, have been submitted to the people, and have received the sanction of a majority of all the votes cast for and against it at such election ; and all money to be raised by the authority of such law shall be applied only to the specific object stated therein, and to the payment of the debt thereby created. This section shall not be construed to refer to any money that has been, or may be, deposited with this State by the government of the United States.

Section VII.

1. No divorce shall be granted by the legislature.

2. No lottery shall be authorized by this State ; and no ticket in any lottery not authorized by a law of this State shall be bought or sold within the State.

3. The legislature shall not pass any bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or depriving a party of any remedy for enforcing a contract which existed when the contract was made.

4. To avoid improper influences which may result from intermixing in one and the same act such things as have no proper relation to each other, every law shall embrace but one object, and that shall be expressed in the title. No law shall be revived or amended by reference to its title only, but the act revived, or the section or sections amended, shall be inserted at length. No general law shall embrace any provision of a private, special or local character. No act shall be passed which shall provide that any existing law, or any part thereof, shall be made or deemed a part of the act, or which shall enact that any existing law, or any part thereof, shall be applicable, except by inserting it in such act.

5. The laws of this State shall begin in the following style: "Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey."

6. The fund for the support of free schools, and all money, stock, and other property, which may hereafter be appropriated for that purpose, or received into the treasury under the provision of any law heretofore passed to augment the said fund, shall be securely invested, and remain a perpetual fund; and the income thereof, except so much as it may be judged expedient to apply to an increase of the capital, shall be annually appropriated to the support of public free schools, for the equal benefit of all the people of the State; and it shall not be competent for the legislature to borrow, appropriate, or use the said fund or any part thereof, for any other purpose, under any pretence whatever. The legislature shall provide for the maintenance and support of a thorough and efficient system of free public schools for the instruction of all the children in this State between the ages of five and eighteen years.

7. No private or special law shall be passed authorizing the sale of any lands belonging in whole or in part to a minor or minors, or other persons who may at the time be under any legal disability to act for themselves.

8. Individuals or private corporations shall not be authorized to take private property for public use, without just compensation first made to the owners.

9. No private, special, or local bill shall be passed,

unless public notice of the intention to apply therefor, and of the general object thereof, shall have been previously given. The legislature, at the next session after the adoption hereof, and from time to time thereafter, shall prescribe the time and mode of giving such notice, the evidence thereof, and how such evidence shall be preserved.

10. The legislature may vest in the circuit courts, or courts of common pleas within the several counties of this State, chancery powers, so far as relates to the foreclosure of mortgages and sale of mortgaged premises.

11. The legislature shall not pass private, local or special laws in any of the following enumerated cases, that is to say :

Laying out, opening, altering and working roads or highways.

Vacating any road, town plot, street, alley or public grounds.

Regulating the internal affairs of towns and counties ; appointing local officers or commissions to regulate municipal affairs.

Selecting, drawing, summoning or empaneling grand or petit jurors.

Creating, increasing or decreasing the percentage or allowance of public officers during the term for which said officers were elected or appointed.

Changing the law of descent.

Granting to any corporation, association or individual any exclusive privilege, immunity or franchise whatever.

Granting to any corporation, association or individual the right to lay down railroad tracks.

Providing for changes of venue in civil or criminal cases.

Providing for the management and support of free public schools.

The legislature shall pass general laws providing for the cases enumerated in this paragraph, and for all other cases which, in its judgment, may be provided for by general laws. The legislature shall pass no special act conferring corporate powers, but they shall pass general laws under which corporations may be organized, and corporate powers of every nature obtained, subject, nevertheless, to repeal or alteration at the will of the legislature.

12. Property shall be assessed for taxes under general laws, and by uniform rules, according to its true value.

Section VIII.

1. Members of the legislature shall, before they enter on the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation :

“ I do solemnly swear, [or affirm, as the case may be,] that I will support the constitution of the United States and the constitution of the State of New Jersey, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of senator [or member of the general assembly, as the case may be] according to the best of my ability.”

And members elect of the senate or general assembly are hereby empowered to administer to each other the said oath or affirmation.

2. Every officer of the legislature shall, before he enters upon his duties, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation : “ I do solemnly promise and swear [or affirm] that I will faithfully, impartially and justly perform all the duties of the office of ———, to the best of my ability and understanding; that I will carefully preserve all records, papers, writings or property entrusted to me for safe keeping by virtue of my office, and make such disposition of the same as may be required by law.”

ARTICLE V.

EXECUTIVE.

1. The executive power shall be vested in a governor.

2. The governor shall be elected by the legal voters of this State. The person having the highest number of votes shall be the governor ; but if two or more shall be equal and highest in votes, one of them shall be chosen governor by the vote of a majority of the members of both houses in joint meeting. Contested elections for the office of governor shall be determined in such manner as the legislature shall direct by law. When a governor is to be elected by the people, such election shall be held at the time when and at the places where the people shall respectively vote for members of the legislature.

3. The governor shall hold his office for three years, to commence on the third Tuesday of January next ensuing the election for governor by the people, and to end on the Monday preceding the third Tuesday of January, three years thereafter; and he shall be incapable of holding that office for three years next after his term of service shall have expired; and no appointment or nomination to office shall be made by the governor during the last week of his said term.

4. The governor shall be not less than thirty years of age, and shall have been for twenty years, at least, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of this State seven years next before his election, unless he shall have been absent during that time on the public business of the United States or of this State.

5. The governor shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall be neither increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected.

6. He shall be the commander-in-chief of all the military and naval forces of the State; he shall have power to convene the legislature, or the senate alone, whenever in his opinion public necessity requires it; he shall communicate by message to the legislature at the opening of each session, and at such other times as he may deem necessary, the condition of the State, and recommend such measures as he may deem expedient; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and grant, under the great seal of the State, commissions to all such officers as shall be required to be commissioned.

7. Every bill which shall have passed both houses shall be presented to the governor; if he approve he shall sign it, but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to the house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it; if, after such reconsideration, a majority of the whole number of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved of by a majority of the whole number of that house, it shall become a law; but in neither house shall the vote be taken on the same day on which the bill shall be returned to it; and in all such cases, the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the

bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the governor, within five days (Sunday excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the legislature by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law. If any bill presented to the governor contain several items of appropriations of money, he may object to one or more of such items while approving of the other portions of the bill. In such case he shall append to the bill, at the time of signing it, a statement of the items to which he objects, and the appropriation so objected to shall not take effect. If the legislature be in session he shall transmit to the house in which the bill originated a copy of such statement, and the items objected to shall be separately reconsidered. If, on reconsideration, one or more of such items be approved by a majority of the members elected to each house, the same shall be a part of the law, notwithstanding the objections of the governor. All the provisions of this section in relation to bills not approved by the governor shall apply to cases in which he shall withhold his approval from any item or items contained in a bill appropriating money.

8. No member of congress, or person holding an office under the United States, or this State, shall exercise the office of governor; and in case the governor, or person administering the government shall accept any office under the United States or this State, his office of governor shall thereupon be vacant. Nor shall he be elected by the legislature to any office under the government of this State or of the United States, during the term for which he shall have been elected governor.

9. The governor, or person administering the government, shall have power to suspend the collection of fines and forfeitures, and to grant reprieves, to extend until the expiration of a time not exceeding ninety days after conviction; but this power shall not extend to cases of impeachment.

10. The governor, or person administering the government, the chancellor, and the six judges of the court of errors and appeals, or a major part of them, of whom the governor, or person administering the government, shall be one, may remit fines and forfeitures, and grant pardons, after conviction, in all cases except impeachment.

11. The governor and all other civil officers under this State shall be liable to impeachment for misdemeanor in office during their continuance in office, and for two years thereafter.

12. In case of the death, resignation, or removal from office of the governor, the powers, duties and emoluments of the office shall devolve upon the president of the senate, and in case of his death, resignation or removal, then upon the speaker of the house of assembly, for the time being, until another governor shall be elected and qualified; but in such case another governor shall be chosen at the next election for members of the legislature, unless such death, resignation or removal shall occur within thirty days immediately preceding such next election, in which case a governor shall be chosen at the second succeeding election for members of the legislature. When a vacancy happens, during the recess of the legislature, in any office which is to be filled by the governor and senate, or by the legislature in joint meeting, the governor shall fill such vacancy and the commission shall expire at the end of the next session of the legislature, unless a successor shall be sooner appointed: when a vacancy happens in the office of clerk or surrogate of any county, the governor shall fill such vacancy, and the commission shall expire when a successor is elected and qualified.

13. In case of the impeachment of the governor, his absence from the State or inability to discharge the duties of his office, the powers, duties and emoluments of the office shall devolve upon the president of the senate; and in case of his death, resignation or removal, then upon the speaker of the house of assembly for the time being, until the governor, absent or impeached, shall return or be acquitted, or until the disqualification or inability shall cease, or until a new governor be elected and qualified.

14. In case of a vacancy in the office of governor from any other cause than those herein enumerated, or in case of the death of the governor elect before he is qualified into office, the powers, duties and emoluments of the office shall devolve upon the president of the senate or speaker of the house of assembly, as above provided for, until a new governor be elected and qualified.

ARTICLE VI.

JUDICIARY

Section I.

1. The judicial power shall be vested in a court of errors and appeals in the last resort in all causes as heretofore; a court for the trial of impeachments; a court of chancery; a prerogative court; a supreme court; circuit courts, and such inferior courts as now exist, and as may be hereafter ordained and established by law; which inferior courts the legislature may alter or abolish, as the public good shall require.

Section II.

1. The court of errors and appeals shall consist of the chancellor, the justices of the supreme court, and six judges, or a major part of them; which judges are to be appointed for six years.

2. Immediately after the court shall first assemble, the six judges shall arrange themselves in such manner that the seat of one of them shall be vacated every year, in order that thereafter one judge may be annually appointed.

3. Such of the six judges as shall attend the court shall receive, respectively, a *per diem* compensation, to be provided by law.

4. The secretary of state shall be the clerk of this court.

5. When an appeal from an order or decree shall be heard, the chancellor shall inform the court, in writing, of the reasons for his order or decree; but he shall not sit as a member, or have a voice in the hearing or final sentence.

6. When a writ of error shall be brought, no justice who has given a judicial opinion in the cause in favor of or against any error complained of, shall sit as a member, or have a voice on the hearing, or for its affirmance or reversal; but the reasons for such opinion shall be assigned to the court in writing.

Section III.

1. The house of assembly shall have the sole power of impeaching, by a vote of a majority of all the members; and all impeachments shall be tried by the senate: the members, when sitting for that purpose, to be on oath or affirmation "truly and impartially to try and determine the charge in question according to evidence:" and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members of the senate.

2. Any judicial officer impeached shall be suspended from exercising his office until his acquittal.

3. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend farther than to removal from office, and to disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, profit or trust under this State: but the party convicted shall, nevertheless, be liable to indictment, trial and punishment according to law.

4. The secretary of state shall be the clerk of this court.

Section IV.

1. The court of chancery shall consist of a chancellor.

2. The chancellor shall be the ordinary or surrogate general, and judge of the prerogative court.

3. All persons aggrieved by any order, sentence, or decree of the orphans' court, may appeal from the same, or from any part thereof to the prerogative court; but such order, sentence, or decree shall not be removed into the supreme court, or circuit court if the subject matter thereof be within the jurisdiction of the orphans' court.

4. The secretary of state shall be the register of the prerogative court, and shall perform the duties required of him by law in that respect.

Section V.

1. The supreme court shall consist of a chief justice and four associate justices. The number of associate justices may be increased or decreased by law, but shall never be less than two.

2. The circuit courts shall be held in every county of this State, by one or more of the justices of the supreme

court, or a judge appointed for that purpose; and shall in all cases within the county, except in those of a criminal nature, have common law jurisdiction, concurrent with the supreme court; and any final judgment of a circuit court may be docketed in the supreme court and shall operate as a judgment obtained in the supreme court from the time of such docketing.

3. Final judgments in any circuit court may be brought by writ of error into the supreme court, or directly into the court of errors and appeals.

Section VI.

1. There shall be no more than five judges of the inferior court of common pleas in each of the counties in this State, after the terms of the judges of said court now in office shall terminate. One judge for each county shall be appointed every year, and no more, except to fill vacancies, which shall be for the unexpired term only.

2. The commissions for the first appointments of judges of said court shall bear date and take effect on the first day of April next; and all subsequent commissions for judges of said court shall bear date and take effect on the first day of April in every successive year, except commissions to fill vacancies which shall bear date and take effect when issued.

Section VII.

1. There may be elected under this constitution, two, and not more than five, justices of the peace in each of the townships of the several counties of this State, and in each of the wards, in cities that may vote in wards. When a township or ward contains two thousand inhabitants or less, it may have two justices; when it contains more than two thousand inhabitants, and not more than four thousand, it may have four justices; and when it contains more than four thousand inhabitants, it may have five justices; *provided*, that whenever any township not voting in wards contains more than seven thousand inhabitants, such township may have an additional justice for each additional three thousand inhabitants above four thousand.

2. The population of the townships in the several counties of the State and of the several wards shall be ascertained by the last preceding census of the United States, until the legislature shall provide, by law, some other mode of ascertaining it.

ARTICLE VII.

APPOINTING POWER AND TENURE OF OFFICE.

Section I.

MILITIA OFFICERS.

1. The legislature shall provide by law for enrolling, organizing and arming the militia.

2. Captains, subalterns, and non-commissioned officers, shall be elected by the members of their respective companies.

3. Field officers of regiments, independent battalions, and squadrons, shall be elected by the commissioned officers of their respective regiments, battalions or squadrons.

4. Brigadier generals, shall be elected by the field officers of their respective brigades

5. Major generals, the adjutant general and quartermaster general shall be nominated by the governor, and appointed by him, with the advice and consent of the senate.

6. The legislature shall provide, by law, the time and manner of electing militia officers, and of certifying their elections to the governor, who shall grant their commissions, and determine their rank, when not determined by law; and no commissioned officer shall be removed from office but by the sentence of a court martial, pursuant to law.

7. In case the electors of subalterns, captains, or field officers, shall refuse or neglect to make such elections, the governor shall have power to appoint such officers, and to fill all vacancies caused by such refusal or neglect.

8. Brigade inspectors shall be chosen by the field officers of their respective brigades.

9. The governor shall appoint all militia officers, whose appointment is not otherwise provided for in this constitution.

10. Major generals, brigadier generals and commanding officers of regiments, independent battalions and squadrons, shall appoint the staff officers of their divisions, brigades, regiments, independent battalions and squadrons, respectively.

Section II.

CIVIL OFFICERS.

1. Justices of the supreme court, chancellor, judges of the court of errors and appeals, and judges of the inferior court of common pleas, shall be nominated by the governor, and appointed by him, with the advice and consent of the senate.

The justices of the supreme court and chancellor shall hold their offices for the term of seven years: shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation which shall not be diminished during the term of their appointments; and they shall hold no other office under the government of this State or of the United States.

2. Judges of the courts of common pleas shall be appointed by the senate and general assembly, in joint meeting.

They shall hold their offices for five years; but when appointed to fill vacancies they shall hold for the unexpired term only.

3. The state treasurer and comptroller shall be appointed by the senate and general assembly in joint meeting.

They shall hold their offices for three years, and until their successors shall be qualified into office.

4. The attorney general, prosecutors of the pleas, clerk of the supreme court, clerk of the court of chancery, secretary of state, and the keeper of the state prison, shall be nominated by the governor, and appointed by him, with the advice and consent of the senate.

They shall hold their offices for five years.

5. The law reporter shall be appointed by the justices of the supreme court, or a majority of them; and the chancery reporter shall be appointed by the chancellor.

They shall hold their offices for five years.

6. Clerks and surrogates of counties shall be elected by the people of their respective counties, at the annual elections for members of the general assembly.

They shall hold their offices for five years.

7. Sheriffs and coroners shall be elected by the people of their respective counties, at the elections for members of the general assembly, and they shall hold their offices for three years, after which three years must elapse before they can be again capable of serving. Sheriffs shall annually renew their bonds.

8. Justices of the peace shall be elected by ballot at the annual meetings of the townships in the several counties of the State, and of the wards in cities that may vote in wards, in such manner and under such regulations as may be hereafter provided by law.

They shall be commissioned for the county, and their commissions shall bear date and take effect on the first day of May next after their election.

They shall hold their offices for five years; but when elected to fill vacancies, they shall hold for the unexpired term only; *provided*, that the commission of any justice of the peace shall become vacant upon his ceasing to reside in the township in which he was elected.

The first election for justices of the peace shall take place at the next annual town-meetings of the townships in the several counties of the State, and of the wards in cities that may vote in wards.

9. All other officers, whose appointments are not otherwise provided for by law, shall be nominated by the governor, and appointed by him, with the advice and consent of the senate; and shall hold their offices for the time prescribed by law.

10. All civil officers elected or appointed, pursuant to the provisions of this constitution, shall be commissioned by the governor.

11. The term of office of all officers elected or appointed pursuant to the provisions of this constitution, except when herein otherwise directed, shall commence on the day of the date of their respective commissions; but no commission for any office shall bear date prior to the expiration of the term of the incumbent of said office.

ARTICLE VIII.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

1. The secretary of state shall be *ex officio* an auditor of the accounts of the treasurer, and as such, it shall be his duty to assist the legislature in the annual examination and settlement of said accounts, until otherwise provided by law.

2. The seal of the State shall be kept by the governor, or person administering the government, and used by him officially, and shall be called the great seal of the State of New Jersey.

3. All grants and commissions shall be in the name and by the authority of the State of New Jersey, sealed with the great seal, signed by the governor, or person administering the government, and countersigned by the secretary of state, and it shall run thus: "The State of New Jersey, to ———, greeting." All writs shall be in the name of the State; and all indictments shall conclude in the following manner, viz., "against the peace of this State, the government and dignity of the same."

4. This constitution shall take effect and go into operation on the second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four.

ARTICLE IX.

AMENDMENTS.

Any specific amendment or amendments to the constitution may be proposed in the senate or general assembly, and if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each of the two houses, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on their journals, with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and referred to the legislature then next to be chosen, and shall be published for three months previous to making such choice, in at least one newspaper of each county, if any be published therein; and if in the legislature next chosen as aforesaid, such proposed amendment or amendments, or any of them, shall be agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each house, then it shall be the duty of the legislature to submit such pro-

posed amendment or amendments, or such of them as may have been agreed to as aforesaid by the two legislatures, to the people, in such manner and at such time, at least four months after the adjournment of the legislature, as the legislature shall prescribe; and if the people at a special election to be held for that purpose only, shall approve and ratify such amendment or amendments, or any of them, by a majority of the electors qualified to vote for members of the legislature voting thereon, such amendment or amendments so approved and ratified shall become part of the constitution; *provided*, that if more than one amendment be submitted, they shall be submitted in such manner and form that the people may vote for or against each amendment separately and distinctly; but no amendment or amendments shall be submitted to the people by the legislature oftener than once in five years.

ARTICLE X.

SCHEDULE.

That no inconvenience may arise from the change in the constitution of this State, and in order to carry the same into complete operation, it is hereby declared and ordained, that—

1. The common law and statute laws now in force not repugnant to this constitution, shall remain in force until they expire by their own limitation, or be altered or repealed by the legislature; and all writs, actions, causes of action, prosecutions, contracts, claims and rights of individuals and of bodies corporate, and of the State, and all charters of incorporation, shall continue, and all indictments, which shall have been found, or which may hereafter be found, for any crime or offence committed before the adoption of this constitution, may be proceeded upon as if no change had taken place. The several courts of law and equity, except as herein otherwise provided, shall continue with the like powers and jurisdiction as if this constitution had not been adopted.

2. All officers now filling any office or appointment, shall continue in the exercise of the duties thereof, according to their respective commissions or appointments, unless, by this constitution, it is otherwise directed.

3. The present governor, chancellor and ordinary or

surrogate general, and treasurer shall continue in office until successors elected or appointed under this constitution shall be sworn or affirmed into office.

4. In case of the death, resignation, or disability of the present governor, the person who may be vice-president of council at the time of the adoption of this constitution shall continue in office and administer the government until a governor shall have been elected and sworn or affirmed into office under this constitution.

5. The present governor, or in case of his death or inability to act, the vice-president of council, together with the present members of the legislative council and secretary of state, shall constitute a board of state canvassers, in the manner now provided by law, for the purpose of ascertaining and declaring the result of the next ensuing election for governor, members of the house of representatives, and electors of president and vice-president.

6. The returns of the votes for governor, at the said next ensuing election shall be transmitted to the secretary of state, the votes counted, and the election declared, in the manner now provided by law in the case of the election of electors of president and vice-president.

7. The election of clerks and surrogates, in those counties where the term of office of the present incumbent shall expire previous to the general election of eighteen hundred and forty-five, shall be held at the general election next ensuing the adoption of this constitution; the result of which election shall be ascertained in the manner now provided by law for the election of sheriffs.

8. The elections for the year eighteen hundred and forty-four shall take place as now provided by law.

9. It shall be the duty of the governor to fill all vacancies in office happening between the adoption of this constitution and the first session of the senate, and not otherwise provided for, and the commissions shall expire at the end of the first session of the senate, or when successors shall be elected or appointed and qualified.

10. The restriction of the pay of members of the legislature, after forty days from the commencement of the session, shall not be applied to the first legislature convened under this constitution.

11. Clerks of counties shall be clerks of the inferior courts of common pleas and quarter sessions of the several counties, and perform the duties, and be subject

to the regulations now required of them by law until otherwise ordained by the legislature.

12. The legislature shall pass all laws necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this constitution.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY:

I, HENRY C. KELSEY, Secretary of State of the State of New Jersey, do hereby certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the Constitution of the State of New Jersey as amended, as the same is taken from and compared with the original Constitution and Amendments thereto, now remaining on file in my office.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my
[L. S.] hand and affixed my official seal, this ninth day of
October, A. D. eighteen hundred and seventy-five.

HENRY C. KELSEY.

STATE INSTITUTIONS.

THE STATE CAPITOL.

This edifice, a massive structure, erected at sundry times and various periods, is located on West State street, at the corner of Delaware street, running thence westerly along State street to the grounds of the late ex-Chancellor Green, and southerly to the Water Power. The location is a good one, and although the style of the building is not modern, yet it answers the purposes for which it was intended, even if it does not present a very imposing appearance.

The seat of Government was fixed at Trenton by an act of the Legislature, approved November 25th, 1790. James Cooper, Thomas Lowery, James Ewing, Maskell Ewing, George Anderson, James Mott and Moore Furman were appointed commissioners to select, purchase or accept so much land as was needed, and to erect thereon suitable buildings for the use of the Legislature. They purchased the present site, containing about three and three-quarter acres—a frontage on Second street (now West State street) of 247 feet and 6 inches, and a depth from the front to the low-water line of Delaware river of 666 feet—at a cost of £250 5s. The old State House was a plain, bare looking, rough-cast building, and was erected at a cost of £3992 3s. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. By an act of March 4th, 1795, a building was erected to serve as an office for the Secretary of State, and for the preservation of the public records, at a cost of £620 19s. 10d. Numerous improvements and repairs were made, and on March 3d, 1806, an act was passed appointing commissioners to make certain repairs to the State House, to provide and hang a suitable bell, &c. This was done, and the bell was used for informing the members of both houses, as well as the courts, of the hour of meeting. The bell was eventually discarded, and an American flag

substituted, which waves from the building unto this day, when the Legislature is in session, and upon holidays and State occasions. In 1848 the State House was altered by the removal of the rough-casting, and changing the front to the style of the Mercer County Court House, placing neat porticoes over the front and rear entrances, and erecting two additional buildings adjoining the main one, as offices for the Clerks of the Chancery and Supreme Courts. The rotunda was also erected, and the grounds fenced, graded, laid out and shade trees planted, all at a cost of \$27,000. The commissioners, under whose directions the work was completed, were Samuel R. Gummere, Samuel R. Hamilton and Stacy A. Paxson. In 1863, '64 and '65, appropriations were made and expended in building additions for the State Library, Executive Chambers, &c. In 1871, Charles S. Olden, Thomas J. Stryker and Lewis Perrine were appointed commissioners to cause a suitable addition to be built—more commodious apartments for the Senate and Assembly, &c. The sum of \$50,000 was appropriated, and the buildings for the Legislature were ready for occupancy in time for the meeting of the Legislature of 1872. In 1872, \$120,000 was appropriated for completing the building, \$3000 for fitting up the Executive Chamber, \$4000 for fitting up the Chancery and Supreme Court rooms, and \$2000 for fitting up the offices on the first floor of the east wing. In 1873, the sum of \$43,000 was appropriated for the improvement of the front of the building, completing unfinished repairs and improvements, and for fitting up the Library, &c. On March 18th, 1875, the sum of \$15,000 was appropriated for the purpose of putting a new three-story front to the building and to fit up offices on the second floor for the Clerks of the Court of Chancery and Supreme Court, and for providing a suitable museum for geological specimens and the battle-flags of New Jersey volunteer regiments, carried during the war of 1861.

The Legislative Chambers are very handsome apartments, and the only cause of complaint heretofore has been inadequate ventilation, which has of late been much improved.

THE STATE LIBRARY.

This valuable collection of books is located in a roomy apartment in a southern wing of the State Capitol. The old saying, "Great oaks from little acorns grow," most appropriately applies to this institution.

The first library of the State was a case ordered to be procured by Maskill Ewing, Clerk of the House of Assembly, for the keeping and preservation of such books as belonged to the Legislature. It was ordered by a resolution passed March 18th, 1796. This was the nucleus of the present extensive library. On February 18th, 1804, William Coxe, of Burlington, Ezra Darby, of Essex, and John A. Scudder, of Monmouth, were appointed a committee on rules, and to make a catalogue; they reported that there were 168 volumes belonging to the State, and presented a code of seven rules, which was adopted. On February 10th, 1813, an act (the first one) was passed, entitled "An act concerning the State Library." Up to 1822 it appears that the Clerk of the House had charge of the books, as Librarian, and on November 16th, 1822, an act was passed for the appointment of a State Librarian, annually, by joint meeting. In 1846, on April 10th, an act was passed making the term of office three years. The Law Library at that time belonged to the members of the Law Library Association. The only persons allowed the use of the Library were members of the association, the Chancellor, and the judges of the several courts. Stacy G. Potts was treasurer and librarian of the association. The Law Library was kept in the Supreme Court room until 1837, when the Legislature authorized the State Librarian to fit up a room adjoining the library for the care and reception of the books and papers belonging to the State Library. Thus the two Libraries were consolidated. On March 13th, 1872, \$5000 per year for three years was appropriated for the library by the Legislature, and by the act of March 15th, 1876, the sum of \$2500 was appropriated for finishing and refurnishing the library room. A new catalogue has been prepared by Capt. J. S. McDanolds, the Librarian, and many important and useful improvements have been effected under his administration.

THE STATE ARSENAL.

The building now used as the State Arsenal was formerly the old State Prison. It is situate upon Second street, in the Sixth Ward, of the city of Trenton, and has on its front the following inscription :

LABOR, SILENCE, PENITENCE.

THE PENITENIARY HOUSE,

ERECTED BY LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY.

RICHARD HOWELL, GOVERNOR.

IN THE XXII. YEAR OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE,
MDCCXCVII.

THAT THOSE WHO ARE FEARED FOR THEIR CRIMES,
MAY LEARN TO FEAR THE LAWS AND BE USEFUL.

HIC LABOR, HOC OPUS.

In the messages of Governors Peter D. Vroom and Samuel L. Southard recommending the erection of the New Prison, it was proposed that the old one be converted into an Arsenal for the safe keeping of the arms and military property of the State, which, previous to that time, had been kept in the Old State Bank, corner of Warren and Bank streets, with accoutrements and camp and garrison equipage at the State House. After the removal of the State convicts from the Old Prison, permission was given to the County of Mercer to occupy it as a jail until their jail, then in course of completion, was finished, and when it was again vacated it was converted into an Arsenal.

Among the stores, &c., at the Arsenal are one bronze gun, French, of the date of 1758, two bronze guns, English, four pounders, and two iron six pounders. There is also one gun captured at the battle of Trenton, Dec. 26th, 1776, and two guns captured at Yorktown, Oct. 19th, 1781. There are also a large quantity of fire arms, ammunition, ordnance, tents, clothing, blankets, &c.

STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM,

NEAR TRENTON.

This institution is located in Ewing township, in Mercer county, two and half miles northwest of the city of Trenton, on the Belvidere Delaware Railroad, and near the Delaware river. A very fine view is had from the Asylum. The building is built of reddish sand-stone (from the Ewing quarries on the premises), laid in rubble and broken range work, and pointed, with hammer-dressed stone for base. The roof is covered with slate, except the dome, which is covered with tin.

In 1844, after many futile attempts to cause action to be taken for the building of a State Asylum for the Insane, commissioners were appointed to select a site, and an appropriation of \$35,000 was made to pay for the land and commence the erection of a building. The commissioners selected the present site. During the year 1845, commissioners were appointed to contract for and superintend the erection of the Asylum, which was done by William Phillips and Joseph Whittaker, of Trenton—the builders of the State House. It was opened for the reception of patients May 15th, 1848. Numerous additions were made to the building from time to time, and under the direction of the present Superintendent, Dr. J. W. Ward, a fine green-house has been added, and he has introduced many new plans and devices for the comfort and amusement of the patients. Handsome pictures have been hung up in the wards and dormitories of the patients; flowers and hot-house plants are a source of much pleasure to the unfortunates, who regard them with rare appreciation; and during the fall and winter months there have been regular weekly entertainments, consisting of tableaux, concerts, dancing, the performance of minor theatricals, and stereopticon exhibitions. The effect of these, besides breaking up the monotony of long evenings, seems to call the minds of the patients from their troubles, and not unfrequently tends towards the restoration of their mental health.

STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM,MORRIS PLAINS.

Owing to the crowded condition of the Trenton Asylum, commissioners were appointed to select a site and build an additional Asylum in the northerly portion of the State. They purchased 430 acres, at a cost of \$82,672.11, in Hanover township, Morris county, and plans were drawn by Samuel Sloan, architect, of Philadelphia. The building was erected and occupied by August 17th, 1876. It is 1243 feet in length, and is 542 feet deep from the front of the main centre to the rear of the extreme wing, and will accommodate 800 patients. The total cost was \$2,250,000.

STATE NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOLS.

These schools are located in the city of Trenton, on a piece of ground belonging to the State, at the junction of Clinton avenue and Perry street. There are two buildings—one called the Normal and the other the Model Hall.

As early as the year 1839, the Trustees of the School Fund, in their annual report, advised the erection of schools for the education of teachers. The appeal was unheeded. Normal schools, so far as this country was concerned, might then have been considered an untried experiment. There was but one in the United States, and that had just gone into operation in Massachusetts.

For upwards of fifteen years, New Jersey continued to forego the means for the education of teachers; but the Legislature of 1855, with an enlightened liberality, passed a law for the establishment of a State Normal School. The object was declared to be, the training and education of teachers in such branches of knowledge, and such

methods of instruction, as should qualify them to become teachers of our common schools.

The location of the school, and its general management, were committed to a board of ten trustees, two from each Congressional District in the State, to be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

The lot was purchased of William P. Sherman, Esq., at a cost of \$3000. The architect was Chauncey Graham. The corner-stone was laid by Governor Price, October 9th, 1855. The school was opened in a temporary building—October 1st, 1855, under the direction of the chosen Principal, Prof. William F. Phelps, there being fifteen candidates for entrance examination—five gentlemen and ten ladies. The school continued under the management of Prof. Phelps till March 15th, 1865, when Prof. John S. Hart, Principal of the Model School, took charge of the two schools. The latter resigning February 7th, 1871, Lewis M. Johnson, of Newark, was elected Principal, and was succeeded by the present incumbent, Washington Hasbrouck, July 1st, 1876. The property of these schools is valued at \$160,000.

An auxiliary to the Normal School is the Farnum Preparatory School, at Beverly, Burlington county, founded by Paul Farnum, in 1856, who gave \$70,000 in money and property for its support. Dr. Hasbrouck is Principal of the school, and J. Fletcher Street, A. M., is the resident principal.

STATE REFORM SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

This institution is situate at Jamesburg, Middlesex county, and was authorized by an act of the Legislature passed April 6th, 1865. Juvenile criminals between the ages of eight and sixteen years are here cared for, and every influence tending to their reformation is brought to bear upon them. Numerous additions have been made to the original building, to which is attached a farm of 490 acres. The first pupils were received July 6th, 1867.

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

This institution is located on the line of the Trenton Branch of the Delaware and Bound Brook Railroad, in Ewing township, near the Trenton Lunatic Asylum, and is located on a farm of about 79 acres of land. A substantial building was erected at a cost of \$23,334, and other improvements made, which brings the value of the place, with furniture, &c., up to \$37,740. Previous to the erection of the new building the school was at "Pine Grove," in the Sixth Ward of the city of Trenton. This place had been leased so as to afford room for persons sentenced under the act of April 4th, 1871.

THE STATE PRISON.

The New Jersey State Prison situated on the block enclosed by Federal, Third, Cass and Second streets, in the city of Trenton, is one of the finest institutions of its kind in the country. Its erection was authorized by an act of the Legislature passed February 13th, 1832, and it was completed in the year 1836, having 150 cells, at a cost of \$179,657.11. It was built of red sand-stone from the Ewing quarries, and the style of its architecture is Egyptian, having four Egyptian columns in front of the main entrance on Third street. It consists of a main building, used as a residence for the Keeper and as reception rooms and offices. From time to time the prison has been enlarged, and although there is not sufficient room to afford separate confinement for each prisoner as required by law, the provisions of the act are carried out as far as possible. The present Keeper, General Gershom Mott, has brought the internal affairs of the institution as to cleanliness, discipline, victualing, &c., to a much higher standard than was ever before reached, and a visit thereto will convince the visitor that the management is as perfect as can be.

On March 4th, 1847, \$5000 was appropriated to build an additional wing to the original building. On March 25th, 1852, \$15,000 was granted for the erection of a new wing for hospital purposes. On March 22d, 1860, the sum of \$17,000 was voted for the purpose of building an

additional wing for cells, and on February 16th, 1861, a further sum of \$2243.01 was appropriated to complete the same. On April 16th, 1868, \$6000 was appropriated for the building of an additional wing to provide room for female convicts. An act passed April 2d, 1869, provided for the appointment of commissioners to extend the grounds of the prison to the wall of the State Arsenal, to build an additional wing and work shops, and made an appropriation of \$50,000 for that purpose, and in the same month \$9734 was appropriated for the purpose of completing the wing of the female department. On April 4th, 1871, the sum of \$75,000 was appropriated for the purpose of completing the new or east wing, and on April 4th, 1872, a further sum of \$28,700 was appropriated for the completion of the same. March 3d, 1874, \$12,000 was voted for the construction of gas works for the supply of illuminating gas for the prison. On March 8th, 1877, the sum of \$100,000 was appropriated for the enlargement of the prison and the purchase of a burial ground for deceased convicts. The north wing was remodeled out of this last appropriation and a burial ground purchased.

Previous to the year 1798 there was no State Prison, and prisoners were confined in the county jails. On March 1st, 1797, Jonathan Doane was appointed by an act of the Legislature as an agent to purchase a lot of land from Peter Hunt, situate at Lamberton, containing six and a half acres, and to erect suitable buildings thereon. This was done at an expense of £9852 os. 3d. and what is now the State Arsenal at Second and Cass streets is the result. Solitary confinement was not practiced previous to 1836, in which year the old prison was vacated and the present one occupied.

N. J. SOLDIERS' HOME AT NEWARK.

This institution, situated on Mount Pleasant, in the city of Newark, is desirably and eligibly located, and has the advantage of beautiful scenery and a healthy position. There are 23 acres of land connected with the buildings, and there is a good supply of pure soft water. Its organization was authorized by a joint resolution adopted and approved April 12th, 1862. The Home was opened July 4th, 1866.

BIOGRAPHIES.

GOVERNOR OF NEW JERSEY.

GEORGE C. LUDLOW.

George Craig Ludlow was born at Milford, Hunterdon county, New Jersey, on April 6th, 1830. His father was Cornelius Ludlow, and his grandfather General Benjamin Ludlow, of Long Hill, Morris county, a leading Democrat of his time. At the age of five years his parents removed to New Brunswick, where he has since resided. He entered Rutgers College and graduated therefrom in his twentieth year, in 1850, and soon afterwards commenced the study of law in the office of W. H. Leupp, in New Brunswick. He also studied in the office of Robert Van Arsdale, of Newark. In 1853 he was admitted to practice as an attorney at law, by the Supreme Court, and immediately afterwards commenced the practice of his profession in the city of New Brunswick. In due time he was called to the bar as counselor, and earned for himself the reputation of being a sound and careful lawyer. He was selected as counsel for the city of New Brunswick, and acted in the same capacity for several corporations and many of the citizens of his county. He was a member of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Middlesex county, and for a number of years was President of the Board of Education of New Brunswick. In 1876 he was elected Senator from Middlesex county, over Hon. Levi D. Jarrard, who had previously served in that capacity, and by reason of his sound judgment and peculiar fitness, became the leader of the Democracy. In the second year of his term, 1878, he was chosen President of the Senate, which office he filled with ability and impartiality. He was nominated at the Democratic State Convention in 1880, for Governor, and after a closely contested canvass, was elected by a plurality of 651 votes.

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

JOHN RHODERIC MCPHERSON.

Senator McPherson was born at York, Livingston county, New York, on the 9th of May, 1833. He received a common school and academic education. Leaving the academy when eighteen years old, he engaged in farming and stock raising, in which, by dint of hard work, he was moderately successful, until he became a resident of Jersey City in 1858. Here he entered largely into the live stock trade, and very soon became one of the most prominent dealers. He invented, perfected and put into practice new and hitherto unknown devices and principles in the treatment of animal matter. He designed and put in operation in this country the great abattoir system in use in France, improving that system in many material ways. Senator McPherson was a member of the Board of Aldermen of Jersey City from 1864 to 1870, and for more than three years of that time he was President of the Board. He established in that city the People's Gas Light Company, and was elected its president. He was also president of several savings banks. In 1871 he was elected to the New Jersey Senate by an unusually large majority, and served for three years with great credit to his city and State. He inaugurated many reforms in local and State government, and he received the thanks of the press and the people—irrespective of party—for so doing. In 1876 he was a Presidential elector, when the State went for Tilden by a very large majority. In 1877 he was elected a United States Senator, to succeed Hon. F. T. Frelinghuysen. Removing to Jersey City when he was twenty-five years old, with nothing to assist him but his own resolution and clear understanding, he soon attracted public attention to his very progressive character. He accumulated wealth rapidly in the live stock trade; and while it was not an uncommon occurrence for him to lose fifty or sixty thousand dollars in one sweep, he did not allow the loss to interfere with his plans, which he always carried out successfully. He planned his business as a general plans a battle, and, after making all proper allowances for contingent dis-

asters, he steadily advanced to the accomplishment of the main object.

While a member of the State Senate, Mr. McPherson was noted for his readiness in debate, and his cogency and terseness of style. His memory is wonderful, and he recollects everything he reads. He can recite from memory page after page of the best known classic authors, either in statecraft, history, philosophy, poetry, or in the palpable and uncompounded science of our historic period—the period over which man's civilized existence extends. He is in every sense progressive, and has no inert reluctance to accept new ideas, whether clerical or secular.

His great abattoir project is now a national institution in its extent and importance, and one of the great industries of the country properly systematized. He planned the project from a poor French system, and he improved on his plan till he reached perfection, so far as that could be reached.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL.

Senator Sewell was born in Ireland in 1835. He came to this country at an early age. At the outbreak of the late war he was mustered into the United States service as Captain in the Fifth New Jersey Regiment, August 28th, 1861, and participated in all the engagements in which his regiment took part, down to the battle of Spottsylvania, in May, 1864. In the battle of Chancellorsville, General Mott was disabled by a severe wound, and Sewell assumed charge of the brigade. At a critical point in the engagement he led it forward in a resistless charge and achieved one of the most magnificent successes of the war. He captured eight colors from the Confederates, and retook the regimental standard of a New York regiment. His services were scarcely less brilliant at Gettysburg and other important points. He was wounded twice, at Gettysburg and Chancellorsville. He was made Lieutenant Colonel of the Fifth Regiment, July, 1862, and Colonel three months later. In September, 1864, after recovering from illness, he became Colonel of the Thirty-eighth Regiment, and remained with it in the field until the close of the war.

He was made Brevet Brigadier General of Volunteers, April 9th, 1866, "for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Chancellorsville," and Major General at the close of the war, for meritorious services. When Joel Parker became Governor, General Sewell was appointed a member of his personal staff. During the railroad strikes of 1877 he was sent by Governor Bedle to the most critical point in New Jersey, Phillipsburg, with the Sixth Regiment, and was appointed Provisional Commander of the forces at that point. He guarded his post so well that not a ripple of trouble occurred.

He was elected to the State Senate from Camden county for three successive terms of three years each, and in the years 1876, '79 and '80 he was President of that body. His career as a legislator was one of brilliant usefulness, and his record is remarkable for strict integrity, honorable bearing and dignified deportment. When he was elected to the United States Senate by the Legislature of 1881, and on severing the ties of friendship which bound him to those on both sides of the chamber, an impressive scene occurred which never will be forgotten. Democrats as well as Republicans vied with each other in complimenting him on the high honor which had been conferred on him, and expressing regret that the State was about to lose so valuable a member of its law-making body. Appropriate resolutions were unanimously passed, and Senator Sewell took his leave a few days before the meeting of the United States Senate on the 4th of March, 1881. He was elected in joint meeting over his predecessor, Hon. Theodore F. Randolph, by a strict party vote.

UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVES.

First District—Cape May, Cumberland, Salem,
Gloucester and Camden Counties.

GEORGE MAXWELL ROBESON.

(Rep., Camden.)

Mr. Robeson was born at Belvidere, Warren county, in the year 1829. At an early age he matriculated at Princeton College, and when under eighteen years of

age graduated with distinguished honors. Subsequently he began the study of law, at Newark, in the office of Chief Justice Hornblower, and was in due time admitted to the bar. He is a son of William P. Robeson, a native of Philadelphia, who was an associate judge of the Philadelphia County Court. His maternal uncle, J. P. Maxwell, and his grandfather, George C. Maxwell, were members of Congress from New Jersey. Mr. Robeson commenced his professional duties at Newark, but subsequently removed to Jersey City. In 1855 Governor Newell appointed Mr. Robeson Prosecutor of the Pleas for Camden county, and he became a resident of Camden, holding his office of public prosecutor until 1860. Retiring from that office he became a law partner of Alden C. Scovel, Esq., but in the year 1865, when Mr. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, then Attorney-General of New Jersey, was elected Senator, he recommended Mr. Robeson to the vacant Attorney-Generalship, to which position Governor Ward appointed him. He was a member of the Sanitary Commission, and was from the first associated with the Union League of Philadelphia. In 1862 he was appointed by Governor Olden a Brigadier General, and commanded a camp of volunteers at Woodbury, New Jersey, for the organization of troops. He was appointed Secretary of the Navy by President Grant June 25th, 1869, and held that office until the 4th of March, 1877, when he retired with his colleagues in the Cabinet of President Grant. Mr. Robeson was re-elected to Congress in 1880.

1878—Robeson, R., 14,924; Stratton, D., 6,215; Grosscup, Gr., 9,879. Plurality, 5,045.

1880—Robeson, R., 19,807; Carter, D., 16,350; Hollis, Gr., 724; Woolman, Pro., 76.

Second District—Atlantic, Burlington, Mercer and Ocean Counties.

JOHN HART BREWER.

(Rep., Trenton.)

Mr. Brewer was born in Hunterdon county, N. J., March 29th, 1844, and is a lineal descendant on his mother's side of John Hart, the signer of the Declaration of Independence. He was given a liberal English

education, and at an early age began business on his own account at Delhi, N. Y. Two years later he bought an interest in the Etruria Pottery Works, of Trenton, and subsequently, on the retirement of a member of the firm, became equal partner with Mr. Joseph Ott, the firm now being Ott & Brewer. He suggested and successfully organized the "United States Potters' Association," an organization that has for seven years past done much to unify and strengthen and advance the interests of the pottery trade of this country. He was Secretary of the Trenton Potters' Association from its formation until a year or two ago; became Secretary of the National Association when it was organized, and three years ago was elected President of the latter body. In 1875 he was elected to the House of Assembly from the Second District of Mercer county (Trenton) by a majority of 245 over Mr. Youmans, the Democratic nominee, although the district usually went against Republicans. He was a useful and an active member of the State Legislature. He is one of the most enterprising and progressive of the Trenton potters, and the wonderful growth of the interest in that city is in a large measure due to the zeal and ability with which he has pushed its development. Thoroughly versed in the tariff question, there is every reason to believe that he will watch closely the pottery and other industrial interests of the State while in Congress.

1878—Smith, D. and Gr., 14,610; Pugh, R., 13,699; Baker, T., 568.

1880—Brewer, R., 18,580; Smith, D., 16,536; Dobbins, Gr., 342.

Third District—Middlesex, Monmouth and Union Counties.

MILES ROSS.

(Dem., New Brunswick.)

Mr. Ross was born at Raritan, N. J., in the year 1828. At an early age he removed with his father to New Brunswick, where he was educated, and subsequently engaged with his father in the vessel trade. He served as Chosen Freeholder of Middlesex county, and at one

time filled the office of Mayor of New Brunswick. He was a member of Assembly for two years. He is largely interested in the coal business. For a long time he was a leading bank director, a member of the Board of Street Commissioners, besides having held other local offices. In 1874 he was nominated for Congress, and was elected by over 2,000 majority. He has been elected to a fourth term.

1878—Ross, D., 13,509; Clark, R., 13,176; Hope, Gr., 1,843; Bradley, T., 73.

1880—Ross, D., 19,725; Robbins, R., 16,953; Hope, Gr., 334.

Fourth District—Hunterdon, Warren, Somerset and Sussex Counties.

HENRY SCHENCK HARRIS.

(Dem., Belvidere.)

Mr. Harris was born at Belvidere, Warren county, New Jersey, December 27th, 1850, and is a son of Israel Harris, cashier of Belvidere National Bank. He entered the Sophomore class at Princeton College, in June, 1867, at the age of sixteen, and graduated in 1870. Studied law with J. G. Shipman, Esq., at Belvidere, and was licensed an attorney in June, 1873, a counselor at June term, 1876, and began successful practice immediately.

In March, 1877, he was appointed Prosecutor of the Pleas for Warren county, and during his term in this office, its business has been of an important and varied character. The railroad strikers of 1877, were, to the number of twenty, indicted in Warren county. In September, 1878, a large number of indictments were presented against the members of the celebrated "Warren County Ring," all of whom were officials of influence and prominence. The trials of these persons attracted national attention, and were successfully conducted, eleven of the defendants being sentenced to the State Prison, and one to the county jail—a remarkable result in contrast with the termination of the Tweed Ring prosecutions, and others of like character.

The flight of the then Clerk of the Board of Freeholders from the Warren county jail, and his recapture

forty-eight hours afterwards, at Alexandria, Virginia, was one of the most remarkable occurrences of the prosecution.

Mr. Harris was nominated by acclamation for representative in Congress, by the Fourth Congressional District Democratic Convention, held at Belvidere, September 8th, 1880. He made a most active canvass of the district, making speeches in every town and village, and was elected over General Judson Kilpatrick, by a majority of 4,173, notwithstanding the opposition of some of the members of the broken ring.

Mr. Harris' paternal ancestors have resided in New Jersey over two hundred years. Dr. Isaac Harris, his great-great-grandfather, is buried at Pittstown, Salem county, N. J., and John Hart, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, was another progenitor.

John Stuart, his maternal grandfather, was a Scotchman, who came to Warren county in 1811, and was many years cashier of the Belvidere Bank, till succeeded by the father of the subject of this sketch. Dr. Henry S. Harris, grandfather, for whom H. S. H. was named, practiced medicine for fifty-five years in the counties of Somerset, Hunterdon and Warren, and is still living, at the age of 88, at Belvidere.

1878—Clark, D., 11,449; Potts, R., 9,852; Larrison, Gr., 4,111.

1880—Harris, D., 17,043; Kilpatrick, R., 12,870; Larrison, Gr., 457.

Fifth District—Bergen, Morris and Passaic Counties.

JOHN HILL.

(Rep., Boonton.)

Mr. Hill was born at Catskill, N. Y., June 10, 1821. In 1844 he removed to Boonton, and engaged in mercantile business in that place. After filling several local offices he was chosen a member of the House of Assembly of 1861 and 1862, and was again elected in 1866. In the last named year he was chosen Speaker of the House, and made an able presiding officer. During the war Mr. Hill was active in raising troops, and was largely instrumental in giving aid and com-

fort to the New Jersey soldiers, when encamped in the South. He was elected to the Fortieth Congress, re-elected to the Forty-first, and again to the Forty-second. During the three terms of his service he was an active member of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, and it was largely due to his efforts that the present postal-card system was adopted, and the franking privilege repealed. In 1874 Mr. Hill was elected to the State Senate from Morris county, for a term of three years, by a majority of 104.

1878--Voorhis, R., 10,893; Demarest, D., 10,089; Porter, Gr., 3,268.

1880--Hill, R., 16,766; Cutler, D., 15,165; Potter, Gr., 339.

Sixth District—Essex County.

PHINEAS JONES.

(Rep., Newark.)

Mr. Jones is a native of Spencer, Mass., and is about sixty-one years of age. He first came to New Jersey in 1855, when he established at Elizabethport the business of manufacturing carriage wheels by machinery, and was the first to introduce such manufacture in the State. While at Elizabeth he was a member of the Common Council of that city for two years. He moved to Newark in 1860, and is still at the head of Phineas Jones & Co., of that city, manufacturers of wagon wheels, &c. He is a prominent director of the New Jersey State Agricultural Society and other corporations. In 1872 he was elected to the House of Assembly from the Fourth District of Essex county, and in 1873 he was re-elected.

1878—Blake, R., 14,771; Allbright, D., 12,832; Bliss, Gr., 2,106.

1880—Jones, R., 20,424; Balbach, D., 17,888; Douai, Gr., 584.

Seventh District—Hudson County.

AUGUSTUS A. HARDENBERGH.

(Dem., Jersey City.)

Mr. Hardenbergh was born May 18, 1830, and is the fourth son of the late Cornelius A. Hardenbergh, LL.

D., of New Brunswick, a distinguished member of the bar of New Jersey, and for many years prominently connected with Rutgers College, of which his grandfather, Rev. Jacob R. Hardenbergh, D.D., was the founder and first President. Mr. Hardenbergh entered Rutgers College in 1844, but was only enabled to continue his studies through the Freshman year, as he was called upon to act as amanuensis for his father, who had been stricken with blindness. In 1846 he entered a counting house in New York, and took up his residence in Jersey City. In 1852 he became connected with the Hudson County Bank, and was appointed in 1858 cashier of that institution, a position of trust which he still occupies. When but 23 years of age Mr. Hardenbergh was returned to the State Legislature from the strong Whig district of Jersey City, comprising the 1st, 2d and 3d wards of that city, and took a prominent part in the House for so young a member. In 1857-58 he was elected an alderman from the 2d ward of Jersey City, and was re-elected in 1859-60. In 1862 he was elected alderman from the 1st ward, and was chosen President of the Common Council. Upon his removal to the town of Bergen he was elected councilman by an almost unanimous vote. In 1868 Mr. Hardenbergh removed to Bergen county, and was the Representative of the Fourth Congressional District to the Baltimore Convention of 1872. In 1868 he was elected by Legislature to the position of State Director of Railroads. In 1873 he removed back to Hudson county, where he has since resided. In 1874 he was elected to Congress over Hon. I. W. Scudder, by a majority of 4,917, and in 1876 he was re-elected. In 1878 he declined a renomination, and in that year he was elected President of the Hudson County National Bank.

1878—Brigham, R., 13,199; Laverty, D., 11,234; Winant, Gr., 1,424; Burr, Gr., 113.

1880—Hardenbergh, D., 19,462; Brigham, R., 14,714; Becker, Gr., 161.

MEMBERS

OF THE

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTH LEGISLATURE

OF THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY,

WITH POST OFFICE ADDRESS AND EXPIRATION OF
TERM OF SENATORS.

ATLANTIC COUNTY.

Senate.....John J. Gardner, R., 1884.....Atlantic City.
Assembly...Joseph H. Shinn, D.....Atlantic City.

BERGEN COUNTY.

Senate.....Isaac Wortendyke, D., 1884.....Hackensack.
Assembly...Elias H. Sisson, D.....Tenafly.
 John Van Bussum, D.....Corona.

BURLINGTON COUNTY.

Senate.....William Budd Deacon, R., 1883.....Mount Holly.
Assembly...William H. Carter, R.....Bordentown.
 Thomas M. Locke, R.....Mount Laurel.
 Henry C. Herr, R.....Masonville.

CAMDEN COUNTY.

Senate.....Albert Merritt, R., 1885.....Camden.
Assembly...Robert F. S. Heath, D.....Camden.
 Christopher J. Mines, Jr., R.....Camden.
 John H. McMurray, R.....Gloucester City.

CAPE MAY COUNTY.

Senate.....Waters B. Miller, D., 1883.....Cape May City.
Assembly...Furman L. Richardson, R.....Cape May City.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Senate.....Isaac T. Nichols, R., 1884.....Bridgeton.
Assembly...Charles Ladow, R.....Newport.
 Philip P. Baker, D.....Vineland.

ESSEX COUNTY.

Senate.....William Stainsby, R., 1885.....Newark.
Assembly...John H. Parsons, R.....Montclair.
 Robert McGowan, D.....Orange.
 Roderick Robertson, R.....South Orange.
 David Young, R.....Newark.
 Ulysses B. Brewster, R.....Newark.
 Edward R. Pennington, R.....Newark.
 Adam Turkes, D.....Newark.
 Vacant, owing to the death of C. G. Bruemmer.
 Edwin B. Smith, R.....Newark.
 Michael McMahon, D.....Newark.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

<i>Senate</i>	Thomas M. Ferrell, D., 1885.....	Glassboro'.
<i>Assembly</i> ...	Abijah S. Hewitt, D.....	Cross Keys.

HUDSON COUNTY.

<i>Senate</i>	Elijah T. Paxton, D., 1884.....	Town of Union.
<i>Assembly</i> ...	George H. Farrier, R.....	Jersey City.
	John O'Rourke, D.....	Jersey City.
	Thomas V. Cator, Anti-Monopoly.....	Jersey City.
	David M. Durell, R.....	Jersey City.
	David W. Lawrence, R.....	Jersey City.
	James C. Clarke, D.....	Jersey City.
	Dennis McLaughlin, D.....	Jersey City.
	William McAdoo, D.....	Jersey City.
	Robert McCague, Jr., D.....	Hoboken.
	James J. Casey, D.....	Weehawken.

HUNTERDON COUNTY.

<i>Senate</i>	Eli Bosenbury, D., 1883.....	Clinton.
<i>Assembly</i> ...	George H. Mathews, D.....	Lambertville.
	Jacob Hipp, D.....	Glen Garduer.

MERCER COUNTY.

<i>Senate</i>	John Taylor, R., 1884.....	Trenton.
<i>Assembly</i> ...	Nelson M. Lewis, R.....	Pennington.
	Eckford Moore, D.....	Trenton.
	William J. Convery, D.....	Trenton.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

<i>Senate</i>	Isaac L. Martin, R., 1883.....	New Brunswick
<i>Assembly</i> ...	John Adair, R.....	Perth Amboy.
	James H. Van Cleef, D.....	New Brunswick.
	James H. Goodwin, R.....	Cranbury.

MONMOUTH COUNTY.

<i>Senate</i>	John S. Applegate, R., 1885.....	Red Bank.
<i>Assembly</i> ...	Peter Forman, Jr., D.....	Manalapan.
	David A. Bell, D.....	Matawan.
	Benjamin Griggs, R.....	Port Monmouth.

MORRIS COUNTY.

<i>Senate</i>	James C. Youngblood, R., 1884.....	Morristown.
<i>Assembly</i> ...	William C. Johnson, R.....	New Providence.
	John F. Post, R.....	Pompton.
	Oscar Lindsley, D.....	Green Village.

OCEAN COUNTY.

<i>Senate</i>	Abraham C. B. Havens, R., 1884.....	Metedeconk.
<i>Assembly</i> ...	Clifford Horner, D.....	New Egypt.

PASSAIC COUNTY.

<i>Senate</i>	Garret A. Hobart, R., 1883.....	Paterson.
<i>Assembly</i> ...	Joseph A. Greaves, R.....	Paterson.
	Patrick Henry Shields, R.....	Paterson.
	William F. Gaston, R.....	Passaic.
	Thomas Flynn, D.....	Paterson.

SALEM COUNTY.

Senate.....George Hires, R., 1885.....Salem.
Assembly...Henry Coombs, R.....Elmer.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

Senate.....Eugene S. Doughty, D., 1885.....Somerville.
Assembly...William A. Schomp, D.....Bedminster.

SUSSEX COUNTY.

Senate.....Thomas Lawrence, D., 1883.....Hamburgh.
Assembly...William E. Ross, D.....Sparta.

UNION COUNTY.

Senate.....Benjamin A. Vail, R., 1885.....Rahway.
Assembly...John T. Dunn, D.....Elizabeth.
 George T. Parrot, R.....Elizabeth.
 Frank L. Sheldon, R.....Rahway.

WARREN COUNTY.

Senate.....George H. Beatty, D., 1885.....Hope.
Assembly...William Fritts, D.....Washington.
 Robert Bond, D.....Polkville.

SENATE—Republicans, 13; Democrats, 8.

ASSEMBLY—Republicans, 28; Democrats, 30; Anti-Monopolists, 1;
 vacancy, 1. Republican majority on joint ballot, 3.

JOINT RULES AND ORDERS

OF THE

SENATE AND GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

1. In every case of an amendment of a bill agreed to in one House and dissented from in the other, if either House shall request a conference and appoint a committee for that purpose, and the other House shall also appoint a committee to confer, such committee shall, at a convenient hour to be agreed on by their respective chairmen, meet in conference, and state to each other, verbally or in writing, as either shall choose, the reasons of their respective Houses for and against the amendment, and confer freely thereon.

2. After each House shall have adhered to their disagreement, a bill or resolution shall be lost.

3. When a bill or resolution which shall have passed in one House is rejected in the other, notice thereof shall be sent to the House in which the same shall have passed.

4. Each House in which any bill or resolution shall have passed shall transmit therewith to the other House all papers and documents relating to the same.

5. When a message shall be sent from either House to the other, it shall be announced at the door of the House by the doorkeeper, and shall be respectfully communicated to the Chair by the person by whom it is sent.

6. After a bill shall have passed both Houses, it shall be delivered by the Clerk of the Assembly, or the Secretary of the Senate, as the bill may have originated in one House or the other, to a Joint Committee on Passed Bills, of two from each House, appointed as a Standing Committee for that purpose, and shall be presented by said committee to the Governor for his approbation, it being first endorsed on the back of the bill, certifying in which House the same originated, which endorsement shall be signed by the secretary or clerk, as the case may be, of the House in which the same did originate, and shall be entered on the Journal of each House. The said committee shall report on the day of presentation to the Governor, which time shall also be carefully entered on the Journal of each House.

SENATE.

RULES ADOPTED 1878

President.

1. The President shall take the Chair at the time appointed, and a quorum being present the journal of the preceding day shall be read, to the end that any mistake therein may be corrected.

2. He shall not engage in any debate without leave of the Senate, except so far as shall be necessary for regulating the form of proceeding. (Rule 6.)

3. He shall rise to put a question, but may state it sitting.

4. He shall, on all occasions, preserve the strictest order and decorum. (Rules 8, 43, 53.)

5. When two or more Senators shall rise at the same time, he shall name the one entitled to the floor.

6. He shall have the right to name a Senator to perform the duties of the Chair, but such substitution shall not extend beyond one day.

7. He shall decide every question of order without debate, subject to an appeal to the Senate; and he may call for the sense of the Senate upon any question of order.

8. He shall cause all persons to be arrested or removed from the Senate Chamber who shall interrupt the proceedings of the Senate, or conduct themselves improperly in the lobby or gallery (Rule 53.)

Quorum.

9. A majority or the members of the Senate, shall constitute a quorum; and whenever a less number than a quorum shall convene at a regular meeting, and shall adjourn, the names of those present shall be entered on the journal.

10. Whenever a less number than a quorum shall convene at any regular meeting, they are hereby authorized to send the Sergeant-at-Arms, or any other person or persons by them authorized, for any or all absent Senators.

Order of Business.

11. After the President has taken the Chair, the order of business shall be as follows:

- I. Prayer.
- II. Calling the Roll.
- III. Reading the Journal.
- IV. Presentation and reference of petitions and memorials.
- V. Reports of Committees.
 1. Standing Committees (in accordance with Rule 13.)
 2. Select Committees.
- VI. Unfinished business.
- VII. Introduction of bills.
- VIII. Senate bills on second reading.
- IX. Senate bills on third reading.
- X. Assembly bills on second reading.
- XI. Assembly bills on third reading.

Committees.

12. All Committees shall be appointed by the President, unless otherwise ordered by the Senate. (Rule 34.)

13. The following Standing Committees, consisting of three members each, shall be appointed at the commencement of each session, until otherwise ordered, with leave to report by bill or otherwise:

- A Committee on the Judiciary.
- A Committee on the Revision and Amendment of the laws.
- A Committee on Finance.
- A Committee on Corporations.
- A Committee on Municipal Corporations.
- A Committee on Railroads, Canals and Turnpikes.
- A Committee on Banks and Insurance Companies.
- A Committee on Education.
- A Committee on the Militia.
- A Committee on Agriculture
- A Committee on Miscellaneous Business.
- A Committee on Elections.
- A Committee on Claims and Pensions.
- A Committee on Unfinished Business.
- A Committee on Engrossed Bills, whose duty it shall be to examine all bills and joint resolutions before they shall be put upon their third reading, and who shall report the same to the Senate, and the Secretary shall enter upon the journal that the same have been correctly engrossed.

Special Committees shall consist of three members, unless otherwise ordered by the Senate.

The several Joint Committees shall consist of three members each, and shall be also appointed to act conjointly with corresponding committees to be appointed by the House of Assembly.

A Committee on the Treasurer's Accounts.

A Committee on the State Prison.

A Committee on the Lunatic Asylum.

A Committee on the Library.

A Committee on Public Buildings.

A Committee on Printing.

A Committee on Passed Bills.

A Committee on Commerce and Navigation.

A Committee on Federal Relations.

A Committee on the Soldiers' Home.

A Committee on Reform School for Boys.

A Committee on Sinking Fund.

Bills and Joint Resolutions.

14. When a memorial or bill is referred to a committee, praying or providing for an act of incorporation, or for any other act, notice of the application for which is required by law to be previously advertised, the committee shall not have leave to report such bill unless satisfactory evidence has been presented to the committee that the application for such act has had a *bona fide* advertisement according to law; and all committees reporting such bills referred to them shall certify to the Senate that such proof has been presented and is deemed satisfactory.

15. The titles of all bills, and such parts thereof only as shall be affected by proposed amendments, shall be entered on the journal.

16. When leave is asked to bring in a bill, its title shall be read for the information of the Senate, and if objected to it shall be laid over for one day; and all public bills and joint resolutions shall, after the first reading, be printed for the use of the Senate; but no other paper or document shall be printed without special order, except private bills, as provided by Rule 17.

17. No private bill shall be read a second time, unless printed copies thereof, procured by the applicants, shall be in the possession of the Senate.

18. All bills and special reports of committees shall be numbered by the Secretary as they are severally introduced and a list made of the same, and such bills and reports shall

be called up by the President for consideration in the order in which they are reported and stand upon the calendar, unless otherwise ordered; and the Secretary shall read from the said list or calendar, and not from the files of bills or reports.

19. No bill shall be committed or amended until it shall have been ordered to a second reading, after which it may be referred to a committee.

20. All bills may be made the order for a particular day, and public bills, when called for, shall have the preference of private bills; and when two or more bills shall be called for by Senators, they shall be taken up according to their seniority, reckoning from the date of their introduction. (Rule 56.)

21. The consent of a majority of the Senators present shall be sufficient to engross or re-engross any bill or joint resolution; but no bill or joint resolution shall pass unless there shall be a majority of all the Senators personally present and agreeing thereto; and the yeas and nays of Senators voting on the final passage of any bill or joint resolution, shall be entered on the journal; and the like entry on any other question shall be made at the desire of any Senator.

22. Every bill and joint resolution shall receive three readings previous to its being passed; and the President shall give notice at each reading whether it be the first, second or third; which readings shall be on three different days.

23. The final question upon the second reading of every bill or joint resolution originating in the Senate, shall be whether it shall be engrossed and read a third time; and no amendment shall be received at the third reading, unless by unanimous consent of the Senators present; but it shall be in order, before the final passage of any such bill or joint resolution, to move its recommitment; and should such recommitment take place, and any amendment be reported by the committee, the said bill or resolution shall be again read a second time and considered, and the aforesaid question again put.

24. All bills ordered to be engrossed shall be executed in a fair, round hand.

25. When a bill or joint resolution shall have been lost, and reconsidered and lost again, the same shall not again be reconsidered but by the unanimous consent of the Senate.

26. Bills and joint resolutions, when passed by the Senate, shall be signed by the President.

27. When a Senate bill or joint resolution shall have been

passed, the same shall be signed, taken to the House of Assembly, and its concurrence therein requested, without a motion for that purpose.

28. When a bill or resolution passed by the Senate shall be carried to the House of Assembly, all papers and documents relating thereto on the files of the Senate, shall be carried by the Secretary, with such bill or resolution, to the House of Assembly.

Motions and their Precedence.

29. When a motion shall be made, it shall be reduced to writing by the President or any Senator, and delivered to the Secretary at his table, and read before the same shall be debatable.

30. All motions entered on the journal of the Senate, shall be entered in the names of the Senators who make them.

31. If the question in debate contains several points, any Senator may have the same divided; but a motion to strike out and insert, or to commit with instructions, shall not be divided. (Rule 49.)

32. The rejection of a motion to strike out and insert one proposition shall not prevent a motion to strike out and insert a different proposition, nor prevent a subsequent motion simply to strike out; nor shall the rejection of a motion simply to strike out, prevent a subsequent motion to strike out and insert.

33. On filling blanks the question shall be first taken on the largest sum, the greatest number, and the most distant day.

34. When motions are made for reference of the same subject to a Select Committee and to a Standing Committee, the question of reference to a Standing Committee shall be put first.

35. When a question is before the Senate, no motion shall be received but—

1. To adjourn. (Rules 36, 37.)
2. To proceed to the consideration of Executive business.
3. To lay on the table. (Rules 37, 39.)
4. To postpone indefinitely. (Rule 39.)
5. To postpone to a certain day. (Rule 39.)
6. To commit. (Rule 39.)
7. To amend. (Rules 38, 39.)

Which several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they stand arranged. (Rule 39.)

36. The motion to adjourn, or to fix a day to which the Senate shall adjourn, shall always be in order except when

a vote is being taken, or while a Senator is addressing the Senate.

37. The motion to adjourn, to proceed to the consideration of Executive business, and to lay on the table, shall be decided without debate.

38. A motion to strike out the enacting clause of a bill shall have precedence of a motion to amend, and if carried shall be equivalent to its rejection.

39. When a motion shall have been once made and carried in the affirmative or negative, it shall be in order for any Senator who voted on the prevailing side, to move a reconsideration thereof on the same or next succeeding day of actual session; but no motion for the reconsideration of any vote shall be in order after a bill, resolution, message, report, amendment or motion upon which the vote was taken, announcing their decision, shall have gone from the possession of the Senate, and they shall not pass from the possession of the Senate until the expiration of the time in which a reconsideration is permitted; and every motion for reconsideration shall be decided by a majority of votes, except a motion to reconsider the vote on the final passage of a bill or joint resolution, which shall require the same majority as is necessary for their final passage.

Members.

40. The seats within the bar shall be reserved exclusively for the Senators, the officers of the Senate, and the reporters of the press, who may have seats assigned them.

41. No Senator shall speak in any debate without rising, nor more than three times on any subject of debate, unless he shall first obtain leave of the Senate.

42. Every Senator, in speaking, shall address the President, confine himself to the question under debate, and avoid personality.

43. Any Senator may change his vote before the decision of the question shall have been announced by the Chair.

44. No Senator shall have his vote recorded on any question, when the yeas and nays are called, unless he shall be present to answer to his name.

Messages.

45. All messages shall be sent to the House of Assembly by the Secretary, under the direction of the President, as a standing order, without a vote thereon.

46. Messages may be delivered at any stage of business except when a vote is being taken.

47. When a message shall be sent from the Governor or House of Assembly to the Senate, it shall be announced at the door by the Sergeant-at-Arms.

Senate Bills in the House.

48. When an amendment made in the Senate to a bill from the House of Assembly shall be disagreed to by that House, and not adhered to by the Senate, the bill shall be considered as standing on a third reading.

49. An amendment of the House of Assembly to a Senate bill shall not be divisible.

50. In case of disagreement between the Senate and House of Assembly, the Senate may either *recede, insist and ask a conference or adhere*, and motions for such purposes shall take precedence in that order.

51. When a Senate bill shall be returned, amended by the House of Assembly, the sections of the bill so amended, together with the amendments, shall be read by the Secretary for a first reading, and be entitled to a second reading, without special motion, at which reading the proposed amendments shall be open to the action of the Senate. (Rule 50.) And if, at its third reading, upon the question being put by the President, "Will the Senate concur in the House amendment to Senate bill No. —?" a majority of the whole Senate should, by a vote of ayes and nays, to concur, the question shall then be upon ordering the bill to be re-engrossed. If so ordered, the bill shall be re-engrossed, the amendments embodied therein, and the re-engrossed bill examined and reported by the Committee on Engrossed Bills, and read in open Senate, to the end that it may be known to be correctly engrossed, and shall be then signed and certified as other bills.

Disorder.

52. In case of any disturbance in the gallery or lobby, the President shall have power to order the same to be cleared.

53. The Sergeant-at-Arms shall aid in the enforcement of order, under the direction of the President.

54. No Senator, in speaking, shall mention a Senator then present by his name.

Special Orders.

55. When the hour shall have arrived for the consideration of a special order, the same shall be taken up, and the Senate shall proceed to consider it, unless it shall be postponed by the Senate.

56. The unfinished business in which the Senate shall have been engaged at the last preceding adjournment, shall have the preference in the special orders of the day. (Rule 20.)

Secret Session.

57. On a motion made and seconded to shut the doors of the Senate on the discussion of any business which may, in the opinion of a Senator, require secrecy, the President shall direct the Chamber to be cleared, and during the discussion of such motion the doors shall remain shut.

Rules.

58. No standing rule or order of the Senate shall be suspended unless by the consent of two-thirds of the Senators elected, nor rescinded or amended but by the same number, and one day's notice shall be given of the motion for rescission or amendment.

Executive Session.

59. When nominations shall be made by the Governor to the Senate, they shall, unless otherwise ordered by the Senate, be referred to appropriate Committees; and the final question on every nomination shall be, "Will the Senate advise and consent to this nomination?" which question shall not be put on the same day on which the nomination is received, nor on the day on which it may be reported by a committee, unless by the unanimous consent of the Senate.

60. When acting on Executive business, the Senate shall be cleared of all persons except the Senators and Secretary.

61. All information or remarks concerning the character or qualifications of any person nominated by the Governor to office, shall be kept a secret.

62. The Legislative and Executive proceedings of the Senate shall be kept in separate and distinct books.

63. All nominations approved by the Senate, or otherwise definitely acted on, shall be transmitted by the Secretary to the Governor, with the determination of the Senate thereon, from day to day, as such proceedings may occur; but no further extract from the Executive journal shall be furnished, published, or otherwise communicated, except by special order of the Senate.



Samuel A. Hobart

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

OF STATE SENATORS.

Atlantic County.

JOHN J. GARDNER.

(Rep., Atlantic City.)

Senator Gardner was born October 17th, 1845, in Atlantic county, N. J., and since 1856 has resided in Atlantic City, except during his term of service in the army during the late war. He was elected Mayor of Atlantic City in 1868, '69, '70, '73 and '74—having declined the nomination in 1872 and 1875. In the latter year he was elected a member of the Common Council, and one of the Coroners of the county. He was elected Senator in 1877, over Doughty, D., by a majority of 98 votes, and was re-elected in 1880 over French, D., and Pressy, Gr., by a majority of 967. His term expires in 1884.

In the Legislature of 1881 Senator Gardner was chairman of the Committees on Banks and Insurance, and Riparian Rights, a member of the Joint Committee on Public Grounds and Buildings, and Chairman of the Joint Committee on Federal Relations.

1877—Gardner, R., 1,599; Doughty, D., 1,456; Pressy, Ind., 45.

1880—Gardner, R., 2,539; French, D., 1,626; Pressy, Gr., 46.

Bergen County.

ISAAC WORTENDYKE.

(Dem., Hackensack.)

Mr. Wortendyke was born at Newton (now Wortendyke), Bergen county, N. J., on October 2d, 1823. He pursued his collegiate studies at Rutgers College and graduated therefrom, being awarded first honor in 1846. He followed the occupation of teacher, being

principal of Claverack Academy, New York, from 1846 to 1849. He studied law and was admitted to practice in New York as attorney and counselor at law in 1851, and also by the Supreme Court of New Jersey as an attorney in 1878. From January, 1868, to January, 1878, a period of ten years, Mr. Wortendyke filled the office of Surrogate of Bergen county. He is now engaged in the practice of law, having his office at Hackensack, and residing at Midland Park, N. J. In 1880 he was elected to the Senate by a majority of 626 over Hassler, R. His term expires in 1884.

In the Legislature of 1881 Mr. Wortendyke served on the following committees: Militia, Corporations and Elections, and on the Joint Committees on Treasurer's Accounts, State Prison, and Public Grounds and Buildings.

1877—Cooper, D., 3,030; Howland, R., 2,844.

1880—Wortendyke, D., 4,277; Hassler, R., 3,649; Taylor, Gr., 2.

Burlington County.

WILLIAM BUDD DEACON.

(Rep., Mount Holly.)

Mr. Deacon was born near Rancocas, Burlington county, N. J., November 19th, 1837. He studied law with Hon. John C. Ten Eyck, and was admitted to the bar at the June Term of the Supreme Court, 1859. In 1861 he was elected Clerk of the Board of Freeholders of Burlington county, and held that office until 1866. He was Deputy U. S. Marshal, under his father, from 1861 until 1868, when his father died. He was appointed to serve for the balance of his father's term, which expired in May, 1869. He was U. S. Collector of Internal Revenue from 1866 to 1869. In March, 1871, he accepted a position in the State Treasurer's office, which he held until 1875, when he resigned. In August, 1875, he was elected a member of the Board of School Trustees of Mount Holly. He is now engaged in the practice of his profession in that town. In 1877 he was elected a member of the 102d Legislature over Cronk, D., by 18 majority. He was re-elected to the Assembly in 1878 over Lloyd, Gr., and Woodington, T.,

by a majority of 1,165. He was elected to the Senate after a long and active canvass, defeating Caleb G. Ridgway, who occupied the Senatorial office, and Axtell, Gr., by a majority of 842. His term expires in 1883.

In the Senate of 1881, Mr. Deacon was chairman of the Committee on Elections, member of the Committees on Judiciary and Finance, and chairman of the Joint Committee on Treasurer's Accounts.

1876—Ridgway, D., 6,466; Thorn, R., 6,383.

1879—Deacon, R., 5,967; Ridgway, D., 4,888; Axtell, Gr., 237.

Camden County.

ALBERT MERRITT.

(Rep., Camden.)

Senator Merritt was born at South Scituate, Plymouth county, Mass., January 1st, 1845, and removed to Camden in 1868, where he has since resided. He was educated at Quincy, Mass., graduated from the high school at that place and passed an examination for Harvard College; but receiving an appointment as Assistant Paymaster in the Mississippi squadron, he abandoned the idea of entering college and gave his services to his country until the close of the war, when he was offered and accepted the position of Professor of Mathematics at Eastman's College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. He remained there one year, and then went to Boston, accepting the position of bookkeeper and correspondent for Furber, Conant & Co., extensive fruit and produce dealers. On the first of January, 1868, he went to Philadelphia, and formed a copartnership with Davis & Warner, fruit and produce dealers, under the name of Davis, Warner & Co., the firm being afterwards Davis, Warner & Merritt, and upon the retirement of Mr. Davis, in 1878, the firm became Warner & Merritt. Principally through his energy and push the business of the firm has been extended and enlarged so as to be known over the entire world. They own and run a line of steamships to the West Indies and Central American ports, and a fleet of sailing vessels to Central and South America, being heavy exporters of flour,

provisions and manufactured goods, and importers of fruits, nuts, &c. Their immense store and warehouse, which was totally destroyed by fire in August last, was the largest and most complete establishment of the kind in the world, and has been rebuilt in even a more complete and extensive manner. Mr. Merritt is a thorough man of business, systematic and correct in whatever he does, and as a Senator will bring the same methods to bear where the interests of the State are concerned. While making no pretensions to oratory, he is capable of thinking correctly and presenting his views or conclusions on a matter in direct and forcible language.

1878—Sewell, R., 5,987; Ridgway, D., 4,624.

1881—Merritt, R., 6,072; Dialogue, D., 4,771; Coles, T., 274.

Cape May County.

WATERS B. MILLER.

(Dem., Cape May City.)

Senator Miller was born in Gloucester county, in the year 1824. His father removed to Cape May in 1835. Since attaining his majority he has been actively engaged in almost every public improvement that affected his adopted county; was a member of the Assembly in the 77th Legislature, member of the Board of Chosen Freeholders for ten years, Mayor of Cape May City four years, and for a number of years he was proprietor of Congress Hall hotel, Cape May, so celebrated throughout the country. It was largely due to his exertions that the present Cape May railroad was built, as when the enterprise seemed about to fail for want of means, he came forward and mortgaged his property to a heavy amount in order to raise the funds necessary for its completion. With a single exception (Rice, 1867,) he is the only Democrat ever elected to the State Senate from Cape May county. In 1855 he was defeated by Mr. Diverty, Know-Nothing, and again in 1873 by Richard S. Leaming. He was elected in 1879 over his competitor, one of the wealthiest and most popular citizens of Cape May, by a majority of 136. His term expires in 1883.

During the session of 1881, Mr. Miller served on the Committees on Finance and Agriculture, and on the Joint Committees on State Library, Sinking Fund and Reform School for Boys.

1876—Leaming, R., 995; Edmunds, D., 912.

1879—Miller, D., 1,066; Leaming, R., 930.

Cumberland County.

ISAAC T. NICHOLS.

(Rep., Bridgeton.)

Senator Nichols was born at Bridgeton, Cumberland county, N. J., on March 22d, 1848, and is the youngest member of the Senate. He was educated at the Bank Street Public School, Bridgeton, and apprenticed himself to Mr. George F. Nixon, of the Bridgeton *Chronicle*, under whom he learned the trade of a printer. In October, 1874, he entered into a partnership and purchased the *West Jersey Pioneer*, Bridgeton, N. J., which paper he now edits. The *Pioneer* is the leading Republican newspaper in Cumberland county. Mr. Nichols was chosen to represent the First Assembly District of Cumberland county, in the year 1876, by a majority of 246 over I. W. Richman, D. At the election of 1877 he was again returned to the Assembly by a majority of 160 over Jacob Kienzle, D.

During the Legislatures of 1877 and '78 Mr. Nichols served as a member of the Committee on Education, Revision of the Laws, Banks and Insurance, State Library, and of the special committee appointed to examine the accounts and transactions of certain State officials, against whom charges had been brought. During his term in the House of Assembly he was one of the leaders of his party, and both in debate and by his general tact and intelligence won for himself an enviable reputation. He was elected Senator in 1880 over Whittaker, D., and Tyler, Gr., by a plurality of 576 votes. His term expires in 1884.

During the Legislature of 1881 he was Chairman of the Committee on Corporations, and member of the Committee on Education, Chairman of the Joint Committee on Public Grounds and Buildings, and member of the Joint Committee on Sinking Fund.

1877—Whiticar, R., 2,667; Stratton, D., 2,378; Grosscup, Gr., 1824.

1880—Nichols, R., 4,301; Whittaker, D., 3,725; Tyler, Gr., 544; scattering, 3.

Essex County.

WILLIAM STAINSBY.

(Rep., Newark.)

Senator Stainsby was born in England, July 3d, 1829, and came to this country when but two years of age. His trade is that of a hatter, but for fifteen years he was in the saddlery and hardware manufacturing business. For the last seven years he has been engaged in the wholesale and retail business of oils and paints, in the city of Newark. He served as a member of the Board of Aldermen of that city for twelve consecutive years, from January 1st, 1866, to January 1st, 1879. He was President of that body during the years 1876 and 1877, and at other times he has been Chairman of all the important committees. He is a very active politician, candid and courteous while expressing his opinions, and in the councils of his party he occupies a position of high standing.

1878—Francis, R., 14,352; Marsh, D., 12,908; Baxter, Gr., 1,989.

1881—Stainsby, R., 13,573; Teese, D., 13,551; Avery, 388; Murphy, 115.

Gloucester County.

THOMAS M. FERRELL.

(Dem., Glassboro.)

Senator Ferrell was born at Glassboro, Gloucester county, June 20th, 1844, and is a mechanic. He was a member of the Township Committee for two years (1872 and 1873), and a Trustee of the Public Schools five years from 1874 to 1879. He is D. G. Master of I. O. O. F. of New Jersey.

He was elected to the House of Assembly two years in succession, 1879 and 1880, from the then Second District of Gloucester county—the last time over one

of the strongest Republicans in the county, Mr. Horner, by a majority of 11. During his legislative career he always took an active part in the proceedings of the House, and watched with jealous care all legislation appertaining to the interests of the working classes. Although Gloucester county is usually considered Republican by a respectable majority, Mr. Ferrell carried it for Senator in 1881 by a majority of 486 over his Republican opponent, ex-Assemblyman Pancoast, who is considered a strong man by his party. As a political organizer Senator Ferrell ranks high, and he holds prominent influence in the councils of his party.

1878—Bodine, R., 2,421; Lodge, D., 2,130; McCallister, Gr., 955.

1881—Ferrell, D., 2,828; Pancoast, R., 2,342; Adams, Gr., 163, Peaslee, T., 481.

Hudson County.

ELIJAH T. PAXTON.

(Dem., Town of Union.)

Senator Elijah T. Paxton was born near Jamesburg, Middlesex county, N. J., in 1847, and is 34 years old. He was educated in the public schools of his native county, and at the Englishtown Academy. He is a lawyer by profession, and a member of the firm of Hoffman and Paxton, of Jersey City. He commenced his legal studies in the office of ex-Gov. Joseph D. Bedle, at Freehold, N. J., and completed them at Harvard, Mass., Law School. He was admitted to the New Jersey bar in 1866, and has since been in active practice in Hudson county. He was for several years the Corporation Attorney of Union Hill, and in the year 1877 represented the Eighth District of Hudson in the House of Assembly. During the latter part of that year he was appointed one of the Common Pleas Judges of Hudson, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of the late Judge John Wiggins. He was elected to the State Senate in 1880, over Gilbert Collins, one of the leading and most popular Republicans of Hudson county, by a majority of 3,110, after one of the most exciting canvasses ever known in Hudson county.

During the session of 1881, Mr. Paxton served on the Committees on Revision of Laws and Municipal Corporations, and on the Joint Committees on Lunatic Asylums, Federal Relations and Soldiers' Home, Newark.

1877—Rabe, D., 14,563; Weart, R., 8,995; Ransom, Pro., 32.

1880—Paxton, D., 18,554; Collins, R., 15,446; Wetmore, Gr., 156.

Hunterdon County.

ELI BOSENBURY.

(Dem., Clinton.)

Senator Bosenbury was born in Delaware township, in the county he represents, on September 9th, 1822, and is a manufacturer and wholesale dealer in lumber. He was, previous to engaging in his present business in 1864, a carpenter and builder. He was elected and served as Mayor in the Town of Clinton, during the years 1873 and '74. He was nominated for the Senate, and elected by a plurality of 131 votes over Smith, Republican. Conover, Greenbacker, receiving 452 votes, and Herr, Temperance, 336 votes. His term expires in 1883.

During the session of 1881, he served on the Committees on Railroads and Canals, Banks and Insurance, Miscellaneous Business and Riparian Rights, and on the Joint Committees on Passed Bills and Industrial School for Girls.

1876—Pidcock, D., 5,497; Taylor, R., 3,822.

1879—Bosenbury, D., 3,514; Smith, R., 3,383; Conover, Gr., 452; Herr, T., 336.

Mercer County.

JOHN TAYLOR.

(Rep., Trenton.)

Senator Taylor was born at Hamilton Square, Mercer county, October 6th, 1836, and is engaged extensively in the pork packing and cattle trade in the city of Trenton. His father carried on the business of brick-making, and

in 1837, moved to Pennington, four years later to Princeton, and again, in 1846, he removed to Trenton, where he prosecuted his business until his demise, in 1849. The family, by the loss of its head, having been left without means of support, the subject of this sketch at once procured work with a brick-making firm in Trenton and continued in that employment until 1852, when he obtained a situation as clerk in A. R. Raine's grocery, where, after three years' service, and then being only 18 years of age, he was admitted as a partner, under the firm name of Raine, Son & Co. A year later, young Taylor withdrew from this firm and associated himself with his old co-clerk in the same store, Mr. James Ronan, under the firm name of Ronan & Taylor, without capital, for the inauguration and prosecution of the wholesale grocery business in the city. This was but an experiment which, however, soon proved a success, and has now grown to a trade of over \$5,000,000 a year. In 1860, Mr. Ronan having relinquished his interest and entered into another branch of the jobbing grocery business, Mr. Taylor associated himself with Mr. D. P. Forst, under the firm name of Forst & Taylor, which partnership continued until 1870, with marked success, when Mr. Taylor retired and at once engaged in the pork packing and cattle trade. This business he now conducts on a very large scale, giving employment to a large number of hands. Mr. Taylor's education was limited to what might have been gleaned from a quarter's schooling each winter, until he was 14 years old. During his successful business career the Senator has always manifested a creditable public spirit, and to him the city of Trenton owes a great deal for the rapid progress it has made of late years. He is the projector and principal owner of Taylor Opera House and was the originator of the private market system. He has been a member of Common Council for twelve years, and is at present serving on the Committee on Finance in that body, and besides is a Director of the First National Bank and Standard Insurance Company.

Mr. Taylor is undoubtedly a self-made man, and there is no man in the community who has a higher reputation for uprightness, progressiveness and true manhood. His election to the State Senate over one of the most popular of Democrats, by a majority of 755 in a close county, truly attests this fact.

During the session of 1881, he was Chairman of the Committee on Claims and Pensions, a member of the Committee on Fisheries, and of the Joint Committee on Printing, and Chairman of the Joint Committee on Industrial School for Girls.

1877—Marsh, D., 5,878; Bruere, R., 5,756; Howell, Pro., 137.

1880—Taylor, R., 7,338; Moore, D., 6,583; scattering, 3.

Middlesex County.

ISAAC L. MARTIN.

(Rep., New Brunswick.)

Mr. Martin is a retired merchant, and was born in New Brunswick, N. J., January 11th, 1829. He is a Director of the National Bank of New Jersey, having held that position since its organization, and has been for years a member of the New Brunswick Fire Insurance Company. Heretofore his attention has been mainly given to business, but since his retirement he has devoted himself to public matters in connection with benevolent institutions and public improvements. He was a member of the 102d Legislature, having been elected over Waldron, D., and Johnson, I. He was elected Senator November, 1879, after a hard fought contest, defeating Wright Robbins, one of the strongest men in the county, by a majority of 968.

In the session of 1881 he was Chairman of the Committees on Miscellaneous Business and Unfinished Business, a member of the Committees on Agriculture, Banks and Insurance and Engrossed Bills; of the Joint Committees on State Library and Passed Bills.

1876—Ludlow, D., 5 890; Jarrard, R., 5,108.

1879—Martin, R., 5,368; Robbins, D., 4,400.

Monmouth County.

JOHN S. APPLGATE.

(Rep., Red Bank.)

Senator Applegate was born August 6, 1837, at Middleton, N. J., and is a lawyer by profession. He was graduated from Madison University in 1858, studied

law under the late Hon. W. L. Dayton, and was admitted to the bar in 1861. He has one of the largest practices in Monmouth county, is considered a good speaker, and a gentleman of enviable reputation. He has been president of the Second National Bank of Red Bank since 1875.

1878—Beekman, I., 5,307; Patterson, D., 4,729; Chat-
tle, T., 182; Hendrickson, Gr., 347; Longstreet, I. D., 11.

1881—Applegate, R., 6,336; Patterson, D., 5,343;
Haws, 51.

Morris County.

JAMES C. YOUNGBLOOD.

(Rep., Morristown.)

Senator Youngblood was born at Morristown, Morris county, N. J., on November 25th, 1840, and is a lawyer by profession. He was admitted to the bar at the June term of the Supreme Court, 1864, and soon after entered into partnership with Mr. Henry C. Pitney, under the firm name of Pitney & Youngblood, which association still continues, the firm being among the leading ones in the profession. Mr. Youngblood served as counsel to the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Morris county, from May, 1869, to May, 1873. He was elected to the Assembly in 1874 by 210 majority, and in 1875 by 522 majority. During the latter year he was prominent in the councils of his party. He was elected to the Senate over Stickle, D., and Duggan, Gr., by a majority of 505 votes. His term expires in 1884.

During the session of 1881 he served on the Committee on Revision of Laws, was Chairman of the Joint Committees on Lunatic Asylums and Commerce and Navigation, and was a member of the Joint Committees on Printing and Industrial School for Girls.

1877—Canfield, D., 4,428; Hilliard, R., 4,016.

1880—Youngblood, R., 5,647; Stickle, D., 5,066; Dug-
gan, Gr., 46.

Ocean County.

ABRAHAM C. B. HAVENS.

(Rep., Metedeconk.)

Senator Abraham Charles Bartolette Havens was born at the place where he now resides, on March 28th,

1841, and is a son of Rev. A. O. S. Havens, a Baptist clergyman of Ocean county, who was elected Assemblyman in 1853, and died October, 1854; is a brother of Hon. John G. W. Havens, State Senator from Ocean county, 1872 to 1875, and now Superintendent of the U. S. Life Saving Service, 4th District of the United States. Left fatherless in his fourteenth year, he assumed control of the farm, and superintended its operations for his widowed mother, until 1860, when he joined his brother in the general merchandising business, in which he continued nine years. Ever an earnest advocate of free public schools, in the organization of a Township Board of Trustees, in compliance with "An act to establish a system of Public Instruction," he was chosen Secretary, and Chairman of the Committee to adopt a Uniform Series of Text-books. In 1869 he was chiefly instrumental in erecting and furnishing a neat and commodious school building in his native village, and since that date he has been engaged in teaching. As a partial result of his labor, fifteen pupils have received teachers' certificates, many of whom have been employed in the schools of Ocean and the adjacent counties for several years. He is a school teacher and land conveyancer by occupation, and has held the following official positions: School trustee from April, 1864, to September, 1873, when he resigned to become principal of the school. Again chosen, September, 1876, and still occupies the position; Clerk of Brick township from March, 1866, to March, 1872; Collector of Brick township from March, 1875, to March, 1879; Calendar Clerk of the New Jersey Senate during sessions of 1875 and 1876; now senior member of the Ocean county Board of School Examiners, having been appointed May, 1872; Master in Chancery, appointed by the late Hon. A. O. Zabris-kie, April, 1872; Notary Public, appointed by Hon. Joseph D. Bedle, April, 1875.

He was elected Senator in 1880 over Blodgett, D., and Hooper, Gr., by a majority of 45 votes.

During the session of 1881 he was Chairman of the Committee on Education, a member of the Committee on Militia, and Chairman of the Joint Committee on Passed Bills.

1877—Emson, D., 1,900; Gulick, R., 1,361.

1880—Havens, R., 1,827; Blodgett, D., 1,747; Hooper; Gr., 33; scattering, 2.

Passaic County.

GARRET AUGUSTUS HOBART.

(Rep., Paterson.)

Senator Hobart is a native of Monmouth county, in this State, having first seen the light at Long Branch, June 3, 1844. His mother is one of the old Dutch families of that county, while his father is from New Hampshire, being of the same family as the late Bishop Hobart. Senator Hobart attended the district and other local schools of Monmouth county until he went to Rutgers College, where he was graduated in 1863. Immediately thereafter he went to Paterson and entered the office of Socrates Tuttle, Esq., one of the leading lawyers of that city, and devoting himself assiduously to the study of his chosen profession, he was licensed as an attorney in 1863, and as a counselor three years later. Since 1866 he has had a large and growing practice, which is now excelled by that of no lawyer in Paterson. It is principally "office business" relating to commercial law, business transactions, real estate matters, and chancery proceedings. He is counsel of numerous important financial, manufacturing and other institutions and corporations, and of many large and important trusts. In 1874 he was appointed Receiver of the New Jersey Midland Railway, managing that road for six years with such success that a hopelessly bankrupt, worn-out concern was transformed into a paying enterprise in good running order, and before relinquishing his trust he actually paid a handsome dividend to the unsecured creditors—something unprecedented in the history of bankrupt railroads. Upon the re-organization of the company he was unanimously elected President of the new corporation, but resigned in a few months on account of the pressure of more important engagements; he remains, however, in the direction. He was also Receiver for some time of the Montclair Railway, and of the Jersey City and Albany Railroad Company, managing them both with signal success, and, as with the New Jersey Midland Railway, most acceptably, not only to the traveling public, but to the creditors as well. Last Summer he was appointed Receiver of the First National Bank of Newark, and within six months collected nearly or quite half a million dollars of assets, paid the depos-

itors in full, and has something in prospect for the stockholders. It is said to be the quickest work of the kind on record, and was an excellent specimen of the rare executive ability, prompt decision and energetic action which characterize the Senator's manner of doing business.

Mr. Hobart's political career has been one continual progress. In May, 1871, he was appointed City Counsel of Paterson, his father-in-law, Mr. Tuttle, with whom he studied law, having been elected Mayor of the city the same Spring. He held the office but one year. In May, 1872, he was appointed Counsel to the Board of Chosen Freeholders, but declined a re-election the next year. In November, 1872, he was elected to the Assembly from the Third District of Passaic County by the largest majority the district had ever given. He at once took rank in the Legislature as a ready and effective debater of marked ability, his unfailing urbanity and geniality winning for him the warm friendship and esteem of all the members. Re-elected in 1873, he was immediately, without the slightest effort on his part, unanimously agreed upon by his Republican associates for Speaker of the Assembly, discharging the duties of that trying position in a manner that has rarely been equalled and never excelled. His success in driving forward the business of the House elicited the warmest encomiums from the public, while the individual members of the Legislature found no reason to complain of the treatment of their own special bills. Though strongly urged by his constituents to accept a re-election in 1875 for a third term, he declined. The following year, 1876, in obedience to the overwhelming sentiment of his party, he was nominated for State Senator, and the people ratified the selection at the polls, giving him 890 majority over a most respectable opponent, while Hayes, for President, received only 407 majority in the county. He was re-elected in 1879 by the largest majority the county has ever given any candidate, 1,899. During his term in the Senate he has served on some of the most important committees—Revision of Laws, Education, State Library, Industrial School for Girls, Printing, Fisheries, Elections, etc., etc. In 1879 and in 1880 he was Chairman of the Judiciary Committee. He has introduced the largest number of bills of any member of the Senate, most of them of a very important public nature, which

he has succeeded in getting enacted into laws. Among them may be mentioned the "Act to provide for the summary investigation of county and municipal expenditures;" also the act charging the sinking fund with the payment of all the interest and part of the principal of the State debt yearly, whereby the ordinary expenditures of the State have been reduced \$100,000 per year, which was largely the cause of the entire removal of the State tax; also the "Act to provide for the arbitration of labor disputes;" also, various acts to reduce State, county and city taxes and expenses, and to secure better administration of public affairs in all departments of government. His term expires in January, 1883.

He was President of the Senate in the session of 1881, when his dignity, impartiality and promptness as a presiding officer elicited the commendation of his political opponents as well as that of his party friends.

1879—Hobart, R., 5,546; Hopper, D., 3,647; Wan, Gr., 122.

Salem County.

GEORGE HIRES.

(Rep., Salem.)

Senator Hires was born in Elsinboro', Salem county, January 26th, 1835, and follows the business of glass manufacturing. He was formerly a merchant. He has all his life been identified with the interests of Salem county, and has ever been a staunch and earnest Republican. Not a partisan, but so thoroughly imbued with the principles and purposes of the party as to act from a conscientious devotion to duty—never seeking office, but always ready to put his shoulder to the wheel to win success. In 1867 he was elected Sheriff, which office he filled with entire credit to himself and to the county. He is at present at the head of the firm of Hires & Co., the extensive glass manufacturers at Quinton. By his industry, integrity and wise foresight, he has enjoyed a remarkably successful business career.

1878—Keasbey, R., 2,822; Grier, D., 2,504; Dickerson, Gr., 335; Cooper, T., 310.

1881—Hires, R., 3,062; Casper, D., 2,401; Atkinson, Gr., 99.

Somerset County.**EUGENE SOLOMON DOUGHTY.**

(Dem., Somerville.)

Senator Doughty is a son of the late Major General Solomon Doughty, and a brother of Joshua Doughty, who, at one time, was a State Senator from Somerset county. All his lifetime he has been identified with the growth and progress of his native State of New Jersey. He was born in Morris county, and is about sixty-eight years of age. He was formerly a farmer and miller in that county, but moved to Somerset in 1838, where he entered into a copartnership with his brother Joshua in the dry goods and general merchandise business. Afterwards he engaged in the lumber business in Somerville, in which he has continued to the present day. At one time he was largely interested in the lumber-cutting business in Pennsylvania. In 1850, when Somerset was a Republican county, he was elected to the House of Assembly, and re-elected the following year. He has been a stockholder of the State Bank of Elizabeth since 1843, and was a director for thirty years. For the past twelve years he has been President of the Somerset County Mutual Fire Insurance Company. He is a man of great force of character, honorable and upright in all his dealings, and remarkable for his goodness to the poor.

1878—Schenck, R., 2,734; Doughty, D., 2,472; Opie, Gr., 223.

1881—Doughty, D., 2,525; Schenck, R., 2,453; Coriell, 66.

Sussex County.**THOMAS LAWRENCE.**

(Dem., Hamburg.)

Senator Lawrence was born at the place where he now resides, in December, 1816, and has been a merchant, a miller and manufacturer, but for the past quarter of a century has been a farmer. He has been one of the trustees of the New Jersey State Normal School since its formation, and is a member of the State Board of Education. Until his election as Senator he had never been a candidate before the people for any office. He was elected Senator over Stiles, R., by a majority of 274 votes.

In the session of 1881, he served on the Committees on Fisheries and Engrossed Bills, and on the Joint Committee on Commerce and Navigation.

1876—Ward, D., 3,246; Smith, I. D., 2,144.

1879—Lawrence, D., 2,669; Stiles, R., 2,395.

Union County.

BENJAMIN A. VAIL.

(Rep., Rahway.)

Senator Vail was born at Woodbridge township, Middlesex county, N. J., August 15th, 1844. He has been a member of the Rahway Common Council for two years, and was member of Assembly in the years 1876, '77. He is a lawyer by profession.

In 1881 he was re-elected to the State Senate by a majority of 364 over Mr. Louis S. Hyer, Democrat.

In the session of 1881 he was Chairman of the Committees on Revision of Laws and Fisheries, and a member of the Joint Committees on Lunatic Asylums and Soldiers' Home, Newark.

1878—Vail, R., 4,758; Martine, D., 4,304; Whitney, Gr., 784.

1881—Vail, R., 4,520; Hyer, D., 4,156; Urner, Gr., 368.

Warren County.

GEORGE H. BEATTY.

(Dem., Hope.)

Senator Beatty was born in Vienna, Warren county, December 13th, 1815, and is, consequently, in the sixty-seventh year of his age. He is a farmer by occupation, but was formerly a dealer in stock cattle and sheep. He was a member of the House of Assembly in 1854, '55 and '56. He was a member of the Board of Directors of the Hardwick Mutual Fire Insurance Company for twenty-five years, a director of the Warren County House for five years, and he has held many other township offices. He is a trusted and prominent member of his party, and has taken an active interest in promoting its welfare for a number of years.

1878—Cramer, R., 2,572; Beatty, D., 2,333; Davis, Gr., 1,555; Pursel, I. D., 573.

1881—Beatty, D., 3,486; Howey, R., 2,801; Davis, Gr., 279.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

RULES ADOPTED 1878.

Of the Meeting of the House.

1. Any member or members less than a quorum may meet and adjourn the House from day to day, when necessary.

2. Every member shall attend in his place precisely at the hour to which the House was last adjourned; and in case of neglect, he shall be subject to a reprimand from the Chair, unless excused by the House; nor shall any member absent himself from the House for more than the space of a quarter of an hour without leave previously obtained.

3. In case a less number of members than a quorum shall be present after the arrival of the hour to which the House stood adjourned, they are hereby authorized to send their Sergeant-at-Arms, or any other person or persons by them authorized, with a warrant duly executed, for any and all absent members, as the majority of such as are present may agree, and at the expense of such absent members, respectively, unless such excuse for non-attendance shall be rendered as the House, when a quorum is convened, shall judge sufficient. Immediately after the appointment of the Standing Committees, the members shall arrange among themselves their several seats appropriated to their counties; and in case of disagreement, the same shall be decided by lot.

Of the Duties of the Speaker.

4. He shall take the chair at the hour to which the House shall have adjourned, and immediately call the members to order; and on the appearance of a quorum, shall cause the journal of the preceding day to be read, which may then be corrected by the House.

5. He shall preserve order and decorum, and in debate shall prevent personal reflections, and confine members to the question under discussion; but he shall not engage in any debate, nor propose his opinion on any question, without first calling on some member to occupy the chair. When two or more members rise at the same time, he shall name the one entitled to the floor.

6. He shall decide questions of order, subject to an appeal to the House, when demanded by any four members, on which appeal no member shall speak more than once, unless by leave of the House.

7. All questions before the House shall be stated by the Speaker, and distinctly put in the following form, to wit: "As many as are in favor of (the question) will say aye;" and after the affirmative is expressed, "Those of a contrary opinion, no." If the Speaker doubts, or a division be called for, the House shall divide; those in the affirmative of the question shall first rise from their seats, and afterwards those in the negative; and in case of an equal division, the Speaker shall decide.

8. All Committees shall be appointed by the Speaker, unless otherwise specially directed by the House.

9. All acts, addresses and joint resolutions shall be signed by the Speaker; and all writs, warrants and subpœnas issued by the order of the House shall be under his hand and seal, and attested by the Clerk. If the Speaker be absent, a less number of members than a quorum may appoint a speaker *pro tempore*, who may sign any warrants, or perform any act requisite to bring in absent members.

10. He shall have a general direction of the Hall, and he may name a member to perform the duties of the Chair; but such substitution shall not extend beyond a second adjournment.

Of the Order of Business.

11. After the reading of the journal, the business of the first meeting of each day shall be conducted in the following manner, to wit:

I. Letters, petitions and memorials, remonstrances and accompanying documents may be presented and disposed of.

II. Reports of Committees may be read.

III. Original resolutions may be offered and considered; items of unfinished business referred; motions to reconsider and to appoint additional members of Committees made; and leave of absence, leave to withdraw documents, and leave to introduce bills asked.

Leave for Bills and to Introduce Bills.

IV. Bills and joint resolutions on a third reading may be taken up.

V. The House shall then proceed in the order of the day, preference being always given to the unfinished business of the previous sitting; after which bills and joint resolutions

on a second reading shall be taken in their order; and the House, in its afternoon session, will proceed to business as though there had been no adjournment of its morning session, excepting that original resolutions, and leave to introduce bills of Committees, be the first business in the afternoon session; and shall, on demand of the majority, proceed with the order of the day.

12. The Clerk shall make a list of all public bills and joint resolutions. He shall keep a separate calendar of private bills. No bills for granting, continuing, altering, amending, or renewing a charter for any corporation, other than a municipal corporation, shall be placed on the calendar of public bills. All bills, public and private, shall be numbered according to the time of their introduction into the House. They shall be taken up and considered in the order of time in which they were reported, or ordered to a third reading, as appears by the calendar; and the calendar shall be proceeded in until all the bills thereon are called up before the commencement of the calendar anew.

13. All messages shall be sent from this House to the Senate by the Clerk.

Of Decorum and Debate.

14. When a member is about to speak in debate, or communicate any matter to the House, he shall rise from his seat and respectfully address himself to the Speaker, confining himself to the question under debate, and avoiding personality.

15. If any member in debate transgress the rules of the House, the speaker shall, or any member may, call him to order, in which case the member so called to order shall immediately sit down, unless permitted to explain. The House shall, if appealed to, decide on the case, but without debate; if there be no appeal, the decision of the Chair shall be submitted to. If the decision be in favor of the member called to order, he shall be at liberty to proceed; if otherwise, he shall not be permitted to proceed without leave of the House, and if the case require it, he shall be liable to censure of the House.

16. If a member be called to order for words spoken in debate, the person calling him to order shall repeat the words excepted to, and they shall be taken down in writing at the Clerk's table; and no member shall be held to answer, or be subject to the censure of the House, for words spoken in debate, if any other member has spoken, or other business

has intervened after the words spoken, and before exception to them shall have been taken.

17. No member shall speak more than twice on the same question, without leave of the House.

18. While the Speaker is putting any question, or addressing the House, none shall walk out of or across the hall; nor in such case, or when a member is speaking, shall any one entertain private discourse; nor shall any one, while a member is speaking, pass between him and the Chair.

19. No member shall vote on any question in the event of which he is particularly interested, nor in any case where he was not within the bar of the House when the question was put.

20. Every member who shall be in the House when the question is put shall give his vote, unless the House for special reasons shall excuse him. All motions to excuse a member from voting shall be made before the House divides, or before the call of the yeas and nays is commenced; any member requesting to be excused from voting, may make a brief verbal statement of the reasons for such request, and the question shall then be taken without further debate.

21. Petitions, memorials, and other papers addressed to the House, shall be presented by the Speaker, or by a member in his place; a brief statement of the contents thereof shall be made by the introducer, and, if called upon, he shall declare that it does not, in his opinion, contain any indecent or reproachful language, or any expressions of disrespect to the House, or any committee of the same.

22. It shall be the duty of the Sergeant-at-Arms, at all times, not to allow any person to smoke in the Assembly Chamber.

On Motions.

23. Every motion shall be reduced to writing, if the Speaker or any member desire it.

24. When a motion is made and seconded, it shall be stated by the Speaker, or being in writing, it shall be handed to the Chair and read aloud by the Clerk, when it shall be deemed to be in the possession of the House and open to debate; but it may be withdrawn at any time before a decision or amendment.

25. When a question is under debate no motion shall be received, but—

1. To adjourn.
2. A call of the House.
3. To lay on the table.
4. For the previous question.

5. To postpone indefinitely.
6. To postpone to a day certain.
7. To go into a Committee of the Whole on the pending subject immediately.
8. To commit to a Committee of the Whole.
9. To commit to a Standing Committee.
10. To commit to a Select Committee.
11. To amend.

Which several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they are stated, and no motion to postpone to a day certain, to commit, or to postpone indefinitely, being decided, shall be again allowed on the same day, and at the same stage of the bill or proposition.

26. A motion to strike out the enacting clause of a bill or joint resolution shall have precedence of a motion to amend, and if carried shall be considered equivalent to its rejection.

27. A motion to adjourn shall be always in order, except when the House is voting, or while a member is addressing the House, or immediately after the question to adjourn has been negatived; that, and the motion to lay on the table, shall be decided without debate.

28. Any member may call for a division of the question, which shall be divided if it comprehends questions so distinct that one being taken away from the rest may stand entire for the decision of the House; a motion to strike out and insert shall be deemed indivisible; but a motion to strike out being lost, shall preclude neither amendment nor a motion to strike out and insert.

29. When any motion shall be made and seconded, the same shall, at the request of any two members, be entered on the Journal of the House.

30. When a motion has been once made and carried in the affirmative or negative, it shall be in order for any member who voted with the prevailing party to move for the reconsideration thereof, on the same day or on the next day of actual session of the House thereafter; all motions may be reconsidered, by a majority of the members present; but bills, to be reconsidered, must have the same majority that would be necessary to pass them; and such vote, on motion to reconsider, shall be by taking the yeas and nays.

31. When a blank is to be filled, the question shall first be taken on the largest sum, or greatest number, and remotest day.

32. The yeas and nays shall be entered on the Journal of the House, when moved for and seconded by five members, and in taking the yeas and nays the names of the members, including the Speaker, shall be called alphabetically.

33. The previous question shall be put in this form: "Shall the main question be now put?" It shall only be admitted when demanded by a majority of the members present, and its effect shall be, if decided affirmatively, to put an end to all debate, and bring the House to a direct vote upon amendments reported by a committee, if any, then upon pending amendments, and then upon the main question; if decided in the negative, to leave the main question and amendments, if any, under debate for the residue of the sitting, unless sooner disposed of by taking the question, or in some other manner. All incidental questions of order arising after a motion is made for the previous question, and pending such motion, shall be decided, whether on appeal or otherwise, without debate.

34. After the Clerk has commenced calling the yeas and nays on any question, no motion shall be received until a decision shall have been announced by the Chair.

Of Committees.

35. The following Standing Committees shall be appointed at the commencement of the session, until otherwise ordered:

- A Committee of Ways and Means;
- A Committee on the Judiciary;
- A Committee on Agriculture and Agricultural College;
- A Committee on Education;
- A Committee on Elections;
- A Committee on Engrossed Bills;
- A Committee on Municipal Corporations;
- A Committee on Militia;
- A Committee on Claims and Revolutionary Pensions;
- A Committee on Corporations;
- A Committee on Banks and Insurance;
- A Committee on Unfinished Business;
- A Committee on Incidental Expenses;
- A Committee on Stationery;
- A Committee on Riparian Rights;
- A Committee on Revision of Laws;
- A Committee on Fisheries;
- A Committee on Railroads and Canals;
- A Committee on Miscellaneous Subjects;

Which several committees shall consist of five members each.

Joint Committees.

The following Joint Committees, of five members each, shall also be appointed to act conjointly with corresponding committees to be appointed by the Senate:

- A Committee on the Treasurer's Accounts ;
- A Committee on the State Prison ;
- A Committee on Public Printing ;
- A Committee on the Library ;
- A Committee on the Lunatic Asylums ;
- A Committee on Public Grounds and Buildings ;
- A Committee on Commerce and Navigation ;
- A Committee on Passed Bills ;
- A Committee on Federal Relations ;
- A Committee on Sinking Fund ;
- A Committee on Soldiers' Home at Newark ;
- A Committee on Reform School for Boys ;
- A Committee on Industrial School for Girls.

36. The several Standing Committees of the House shall have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

37. No committee shall sit during the sitting of the House, without special leave.

38. All committees appointed at the first sitting shall continue to act during every subsequent sitting of the same Legislature, or until they have reported on the business committed to them, or have been discharged.

Of the Committee of the Whole House.

39. In forming a Committee of the Whole House, the Speaker shall leave his chair, and a chairman to preside in committee shall be appointed by the Speaker.

40. The rules of proceeding in the House shall be observed, as far as practicable, in Committee of the Whole, except that any member may speak oftener than twice on the same subject, but shall not speak a second time until every member choosing to speak shall have spoken ; nor shall a motion for the previous question be made therein.

41. All amendments made in Committee of the Whole shall be noted by the Clerk, but need not be read by the Speaker on his resuming the chair, unless required by the House.

On Bills and Joint Resolutions.

42. All bills and joint resolutions shall be introduced by motion for leave, or on the report of a committee, and the

member offering the same shall indorse his name on them, that the committee may confer with him should they so desire.

43. Every bill and joint resolution shall receive three separate readings in the House previous to its passage, but no bill or joint resolution shall be read twice on the same day, without special order of the House.

44. All bills and joint resolutions, after the first reading, shall be referred to appropriate committees; and when reported, printed for the use of the members.

45. All bills and joint resolutions may be made the order of a particular day, on which day they shall be taken up in preference to others on the calendar; and the calendar of private bills shall not be taken up until the calendar of public bills shall have been gone through with.

46. All bills and joint resolutions, previous to their final passage by the House, all petitions, motions and reports, may be committed at the pleasure of the House.

47. All bills and joint resolutions ordered to be engrossed shall be executed in a fair, round hand, and no amendment by way of rider shall be received to any bill or joint resolution on its third reading.

48. On a motion to strike out any item in the incidental bill, the question to be submitted to the House shall be, "Shall the item be retained in the bill?" and a majority of all the members of the House shall be necessary to adopt the same.

49. After the introduction of any private bill, the applicants for said bill shall, at their own expense, furnish the usual number of copies for the use of the members, unless the printing thereof be dispensed with by a special order of the House.

50. On the question of the final passage of all bills and joint resolutions, the yeas and nays shall be entered on the Journal of the House.

51. Whenever a bill or resolution that has passed the House shall be carried to the Senate, all papers and documents relating thereto, on the files of the House, shall be carried with such bill or resolution to the Senate.

Of Rules.

52. No standing rule or order of the House shall be rescinded or changed without one day's notice being given of the motion therefor; nor shall any rule be suspended except by a vote of the majority of the whole number of members of the House.

53. When an Assembly bill is returned amended by the Senate, the report thereof by the Secretary of the Senate shall be taken as the first reading, and the same be entitled to a second reading, without a motion for that purpose; after its second reading, the question shall be: "Shall the Senate amendments to Assembly bill No. — have a third reading?" If ordered to a third reading, the amendments shall be read, but these readings shall be on different days; the question shall then be: "Will the House of Assembly concur in the Senate amendments to Assembly bill No. —?" upon which question the votes shall be by ayes and nays. If concurred in by a majority of the whole House, the bill shall be re-engrossed, the amendments embodied therein, and the re-engrossed bill examined and reported upon by the Committee on Engrossed Bills, and read in open Assembly, to the end that it may be known to be correctly engrossed, and then signed and certified as other bills.

54. Cushing's Manual shall in all cases, when not in conflict with the rules adopted by the House, be considered and held as standard authority.

55. No person shall be allowed on the floor of the House during its sessions, except State officers and members and officers of the Senate, unless by written permission of the Speaker.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

BIOGRAPHIES OF THE MEMBERS OF THE ONE HUNDRED
AND SIXTH SESSION.

Atlantic County.

JOSEPH H. SHINN.

(Dem., Atlantic City.)

There is but one Assembly District in the entire county.

Mr. Shinn was born near Medford, Burlington county, July 25th, 1853. He is now an insurance agent and conveyancer, but was formerly a clerk in the real estate office of Senator J. J. Gardner, ex-mayor of Atlantic City. In 1875, Mr. Shinn was appointed license collector by the City Council of Atlantic City, and held that office one year. He was elected Alderman of Atlantic City in 1877, *ex-officio* a member of City Council, and served in that body as a member of the Committees on Finance and Education. He has vessel, oyster and real estate interests. He is the first Democrat elected to the Assembly from Atlantic county in twenty years, has risen solely by the forces of his own character, and his life is an illustration of the possibilities of the American youth, and the beneficence of our institutions.

1880—Elvins, R., 2,454; Osgood, D., 1,746; Dana, Gr., 38; scattering, 6.

1881—Shinn, D., 1,747; Elvins, R., 1,520; Fowler, 53.

Bergen County.

First District.

ELIAS HEWITT SISSON.

(Dem., Tenafly.)

The First Legislative District is composed of the townships of New Barbadoes, Ridgewood, Englewood, Palisade, Harrington and Washington.

Mr. Sisson was born at North Stonington, Conn., March 6th, 1842. His education was received, mostly, in private schools, and was finished at the Dickinson Institute, Jersey City. He was for some time Secretary of the State Insurance Company, of Jersey City, and resigned that position in 1866, long before that institution collapsed. He removed to Tenaflly in 1867. Has been a Director in the Northern Railroad of New Jersey for ten years, and President of the Nyack and Northern Railroad for the past six years. He was chief clerk to his father while the latter was engaged in developing the Long Dock and Bergen Tunnel Co., the building of Pavonia Ferry, and at the same time superintending the management of the Central Railroad of New Jersey. He was a member of the House of Assembly in 1881, from the then Second District of Bergen county, and that was the first time he ever held a political office. Last year he served on the Committee on Banks and Insurance, and on the Joint Committee on Sinking Fund.

1881—Sisson, D., 1,585; Lozier, R., 978; Leonard, 67.

Second District.

JOHN VAN BUSSOM.

(Dem., Corona.)

The Second Legislative District is composed of the townships of Union, Lodi, Saddle River, Midland, Ridgewood, Franklin and Hohokus.

Mr. Van Bussom was born at Peck Hook, between Passaic and Corona, Bergen county, February 4th, 1840, and is a farmer—an occupation which he has always followed. He is a son of David D. Van Bussom, who was a member of the House of Assembly in 1838 and 1839. The subject of this sketch is an Assessor of Lodi township, and he has held other local positions. He was a member of the Board of Chosen Freeholders from 1868 to 1873. He was a member of the Bergen County Democratic Executive Committee for five years. He is descended from one of the oldest and best known Democratic families in the county, and is of the sixth generation born in the old homestead. He is known as a man of untiring industry and determination. He represented the then First District of Bergen county in

the Legislature of 1881, where he served on the Joint Committees on Public Grounds and Buildings, and Passed Bills.

1881—Van Bussom, D., 1,280; Walton, R., 943.

Burlington County.

First District.

WILLIAM H. CARTER.

(Rep., Bordentown.)

The First Legislative District is composed of the townships of Bordentown, Chesterfield, Easthampton, Florence, Mansfield, New Hanover, Pemberton and Springfield.

Mr. Carter was born in New Castle, Del., March 6th, 1835, and is a clerk at the Union Steam Forge Works, Bordentown. He was formerly a railroad station agent. He became a resident of New Jersey in 1840. Was Assessor of Bordentown township from March, 1865, to March, 1866, and was a member of the Common Council of Fieldsboro' one year from April, 1878. This is his third successive year as a member of Assembly, and although his district is supposed to have a large Democratic majority, he has overcome it every time he contested for Legislative honors. Last year his majority over his competitor, Colonel W. R. Murphy, who is known as an upright and honorable gentleman, was 227. In the session of 1881 he served on the Committees on Corporations and Incidental Expenses.

1881—Carter, R., 2,047; Murphy, D., 1,820.

Second District.

THOMAS M. LOCKE.

(Rep., Mount Laurel.)

The Second Legislative District is composed of Burlington, Beverly City, Beverly township, Chester, Cinnaminson, Delran, Mount Laurel and Willinboro'.

Mr. Locke was born in Gloucester county, N. J., November 14th, 1830, and is a farmer by occupation. He was formerly a clerk. At one time he was a school

director in Philadelphia, and subsequently was connected with the Department of the Poor of that city. He was City Commissioner of Philadelphia for two terms, six years altogether, and was the first official of that class who ever served two full terms. He returned to his native State in 1875, and settled at Mount Laurel, on a beautiful farm. Two of his brothers served in the army, and he himself belonged to the Twentieth Pennsylvania—Colonel Thomas's regiment. In a close district, last year he defeated one of the most popular of Democrats.

1881—Locke, R., 1,948 ; Scott, D., 1,785.

Third District.

HENRY C. HERR.

(Rep., Masonville.)

The Third Legislative District is composed of the townships of Bass River, Evesham, Little Egg Harbor, Lumberton, Medford, Northampton, Randolph, Shamong, Southampton, Washington, Westhampton and Woodland.

Mr. Herr was born in Lancaster county, Pa., September, 1832, and is a farmer and teacher by profession. Formerly he was a teacher only. He served in the Union army during the late rebellion, and was mustered out of service in September, 1863. Afterwards he was a clerk in the Quartermaster General's office. He studied law, and graduated from the Columbian College Law School, D. C., and was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. He moved to New Jersey in 1867.

This is his third successive term in the House of Assembly. He is one of the foremost men of his party, and on the floor of the House has taken a very active part in debate. Last year he was Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture and Agricultural College, member of the Committees on Elections and Education, and of the Joint Committee on Printing.

1881—Herr, R., 2,305 ; French, D., 1,465 ; Trotter, 91.

Camden County.

First District.

ROBERT F. S. HEATH.

(Dem., Camden.)

The First Legislative District is composed of the first, second, third and fourth wards of the city of Camden.

Mr. Heath was born in Philadelphia, Pa., August 20th, 1842, and is engaged in Camden in the manufacture of straw goods. He was formerly a jobber in that kind of business. This is the first time he ever held a political office, and he is the first Democrat elected to the Assembly from his district in eighteen years.

1881—Heath, D., 2,031; Middleton, R., 1,730; Freeman, Temp., 121.

Second District.

CHRISTOPHER J. MINES, JR.

(Rep., Camden.)

The Second Legislative District is composed of the fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth wards of the city of Camden.

Mr. Mines was born in the city of Camden, November 21st, 1844. Formerly he followed the business of a silversmith, but now he is a tobacconist. In January, 1864, he enlisted as a private in the Fourth New Jersey Volunteers; was wounded in the battle of Petersburg, in the left arm, and received an honorable discharge in August, 1865. This is his second term in the House. In the session of 1881 he was Chairman of the Committee on Militia, and a member of the Committee on Claims and Pensions.

1881—Mines, R., 2,091; Sloan, D., 1,623.

Third District.

JOHN H. McMURRAY.

(Rep., Gloucester City.)

The Third Legislative District is composed of the borough of Merchantville, Gloucester City, and the townships of Delaware, Centre, Haddon, Gloucester, Waterford and Winslow.

Mr. McMurray was born at Mt. Freedom, Morris county, N. J., April 7th, 1855, and is a printer by profession. He was formerly a clerk. He is a son of the late Rev. Joseph McMurray, who was for years pastor of the Gloucester Presbyterian Church. He was elected City Clerk of Gloucester City, in the year 1875, and re-elected the following year. He was appointed Fire Commissioner by the City Council in 1878, and re-appointed in 1879. He is now junior editor of the Gloucester City *Reporter*, and in all the positions he has ever occupied he has proved himself a capable and efficient officer. Although a Republican of the most pronounced type, still he has always enjoyed the respect of his political opponents.

This is his second year in the Assembly. In the session of 1881 he was a member of the Committee on Revision of Laws, Chairman of the House Joint Committee on State Library, and a member of the Joint Committee on Printing.

1881—McMurray, R., 1,834; Latimer, D., 1,550.

Cape May County.

FURMAN L. RICHARDSON.

(Rep., Cape May City.)

The district embraces the entire county.

Mr. Richardson was born in Cape May county, February 23d, 1842, and is a merchant in Cape May City. He was elected to the Common Council in Cape May City in March, 1874, and served for two years. He was elected City Treasurer of Cape May City March 9th, 1878, and his term expired in March of last year. In the session of 1881 he was Chairman of the House Joint Committee on Federal Relations, and a member of the Joint Committee on Reform School for Boys.

1880—Richardson, R., 1,224; Ludlam, D., 1,012.

1881—Richardson, R., 1,076; Garretson, D., 490; Godfrey, 63.

Cumberland County.

First District.

CHARLES LADOW.

(Rep., Newport.)

The First Legislative District is composed of the first, second and third wards of the city of Bridgeton, and the townships of Commercial, Fairfield, Downe, Hope-well, Stoe Creek and Greenwich.

Mr. Ladow was born near Dividing Creek, Cumberland county, January 21st, 1834; was formerly a farmer and a teacher in the public schools, and has been a merchant for the last twelve years. He received his education at the Tremont Academy, Morristown, Pa. He taught school for several years in the State of Ohio, and also in Cumberland county, N. J. He has served on the Township Committee; held the office of Township Treasurer, also the treasurership of the Newport Building and Loan Association; Secretary of a benevolent society for eighteen years and postmaster of Newport for seven years.

This is his second year in the House. In the session of 1881 he was a member of the Committee on Unfinished Business, Chairman of the House Joint Committee on Public Grounds and Buildings, and a member of the Joint Committee on State Library.

1881—Ladow, R., 1,479; Cobb, D., 1,356; Davis, Gr., 342.

Second District.

PHILIP PONTIUS BAKER.

(Dem., Vineland.)

The Second Legislative District is composed of the city of Millville and the townships of Maurice River, Landis and Deerfield.

Mr. Baker was born in Buffalo Valley, Union county, Pa., one of the most beautiful and wealthy farming districts in the country, January 14, 1846. His father died when he was ten years of age, and the son had control of a large farm from the time he was fifteen to twenty-one years old.

He received his early education at Cowan, Pa. Having a natural desire and capacity for a business life, he took a trip through the Southern States in 1869, at the age of 23, with a view to settling permanently, but not being suited with the climate and generally unsettled state of affairs in that section, he decided to look elsewhere, and came to Vineland the same year with his brother, L. R. Baker. They at once established business in general merchandise on Landis avenue, corner Eighth street. The business soon grew to large proportions, and Baker Bros. became one of the most important firms in Vineland. They finally found the Eighth street store too small, and in 1876, in company with James M. Wells, erected the Baker House block, one of the finest buildings in South Jersey. The first floor and basements are occupied by business places, Baker Bros. reserving for themselves the largest and finest store on the west side, where they have since carried on their business. Mr. Baker, though attending strictly to business as a rule, took an active part in the Narrow Gauge Railroad and in many other projects calculated to result advantageously to Vineland and that section of the State. He has never before aspired to political honors, and he comes from a district which usually goes Republican.

1881—Baker, D., 1,253; Avis, R., 1,054; Allen, Gr., 519.

Essex County.

First District.

JOHN HALL PARSONS.

(Rep., Montclair.)

The First Legislative District is composed of the townships of Caldwell, Montclair, Bloomfield, Belleville and Franklin.

Mr. Parsons was born in Brooklyn, New York, November 3d, 1845, and is a lawyer by profession. He was a member of the Township Committee of Montclair for several years.

1881—Parsons, R., 1,340; Crane, D., 954; Whitehead, 202.

Second District.

ROBERT MCGOWAN.

(Dem., Orange.)

The Second Legislative District is composed of the city of Orange and the township of East Orange.

Mr. McGowan was born in Alloa, Clackmanninshire, Scotland, December 26th, 1830. He is a boot and shoe manufacturer. He was a member of the Board of Chosen Freeholders from the First Ward of Orange, in 1878 and '79, and served one year on the Essex County Road Board.

1881—McGowan, D., 1,415; Munn, R., 1,362; Alphonse, 25; Clarke, 63.

Third District.

RODERICK ROBERTSON.

(Rep., South Orange.)

Mr. Robertson was born in St. Johns, New Brunswick, Dominion of Canada, and he is about thirty-five years of age. He is a lawyer by profession, and never before held a public office. He has resided in New Jersey for over thirty years. His studies were pursued privately until he entered the Columbia College Law School, from which he graduated in 1870. He was admitted as an attorney and counselor in the Supreme Court of the State of New York, and in the United States Courts, in May, 1870, since which time he has practiced law in New York City. His residence for the last five years has been at South Orange.

1881—Robertson, R., 1,440; Smith, D., 912.

Fourth District.

DAVID YOUNG.

(Rep., Newark.)

The Fourth Legislative District is composed of the eighth and eleventh wards of the city of Newark.

Mr. Young was born in Scotland, May 6th, 1849. He is a surveyor by profession, and belongs to the firm of Van Dyne & Young, Newark. He was an Alderman of that city from January, 1876, to January, 1882,

and during the last four years he has been President of the Board. He is thoroughly informed as to affairs of State, and will doubtless take a very active part in legislation.

1881—Young, R., 1,705; Vroom, D., 984; Ryerson, 31.

Fifth District.

ULYSSES B. BREWSTER.

(Rep., Newark.)

The Fifth Legislative District is composed of the first, fourth and fifteenth wards of the city of Newark.

Mr. Brewster was born in New Haven, Connecticut, December 25th, 1841. He is a son of the late U. B. Brewster, Sr., who for many years was known as a member of the prominent dry goods house of Lee, Brewster & Co., of New York City. He came to Newark in the year 1850, and has continued to reside there since that date. In politics he has always been an active and earnest Republican, and for some years past has taken a prominent part in the management of political affairs in Newark and Essex county. He has never heretofore held an elective office, but officiated as private secretary to Hon. Henry J. Yates during the four years he was Mayor of the city of Newark—1876 to 1880. Mr. Brewster is Secretary of the Essex County Republican Committee, a position to which he has been repeatedly elected, and also represents the First Ward of Newark in the Central Republican Committee.

Mr. Brewster is a member of the firm of Brewster & Walbridge, importers and manufacturers of cocoa, whose works are at Newark, with branch office at 89 Wall street, New York.

1881—Brewster, R., 1,852; Goeller, D., 1,601.

Sixth District.

EDWARD RIGGS PENNINGTON.

(Rep., Newark.)

The Sixth Legislative District comprises the 2d and 3d wards, and 1st district, 7th ward, city of Newark.

Mr. Pennington is the youngest son of the late ex-Governor Pennington, and was born in the old family

homestead, at Newark (where he now resides), February 21st, 1841. His early school training was at Edgehill Preparatory School, Princeton, N. J., and afterwards at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass. He started business life as an errand boy in the large silk importing house of Messrs. L. & B. Curtis & Co., New York. Was in a short time promoted to salesman, and remained with the house for a number of years. At the breaking out of the war, Mr. Pennington was commissioned by President Lincoln as captain in the regular army, and ordered to the command of Company G, 2d Battalion, 12th U. S. Infantry, and served with his company and regiment in garrison and field duty. Was elected a member of the Newark Common Council as Alderman from the Third Ward, and served for three years—1872, '73, '74—during which time he acted as chairman or member on a number of the prominent committees. He is a member of the time-honored Society of the Cincinnati, is on the Standing Committee, and one of its officers. He has always been an active member of the Republican party, and has served as delegate to most of the large party conventions.

1881—Pennington, R., 1,825; Rand, D., 1,192.

Seventh District.

ADAM TURKES.

(Dem., Newark.)

The Seventh Legislative District comprises the sixth ward and the second and third districts of the seventh ward of the city of Newark.

Mr. Turkes was born in Germany, in 1837, and came to this country in 1853. He has been a resident of Newark since 1857, in which city he learned his trade as a baker, and, in 1861 he started in business for himself. He is now carrying on one of the most extensive bakeries in the State. In 1879 he was elected a member of the Common Council of Newark, and at the last charter election he was re-elected. Mr. Turkes is a genial, upright and progressive business man, and his pleasant manners have made for him numerous friends, not only in his own party, but also among his political opponents.

1881—Turkes, D., 1,561; Kraus, R., 1,335.

Eighth District.

WILLIAM H. F. FIEDLER.

(Dem., Newark.)

The Eighth Legislative District consists of the 13th ward of the city of Newark.

[Charles G. Bruemmer, Rep., was elected in this district at the regular State election in November, 1881, by a majority of 378 over Manger, Dem., the total vote being as follows: Bruemmer, 1,472; Manger, 1,094. Mr. Bruemmer died on December 12th, and Governor Ludlow at once ordered a special election to be held on January 3d, 1882, to fill the vacancy, when Mr. Fiedler was elected.]

Mr. Fiedler was born in New York City, August 25th, 1847, and he is engaged in the hat and cap business in the city of Newark. At the age of fifteen he was apprenticed to the hat-finishing trade, and on reaching his majority he became a clerk in a hat store. He filled that position for four years, when he commenced business for himself, which he has continued successfully to the present time. In October, 1876, he was elected as an Alderman of the city of Newark from the old sixth ward, a Republican stronghold, by a majority of 322. The ward then was considered to have a Republican majority of at least 500. In the following year he was elected to the House of Assembly from the then Fifth District of Essex county—comprising the second and sixth wards of the city of Newark—by a majority of 334 over Smith, Rep. Again in October, 1878, he was elected Alderman from the old sixth ward by a handsome majority. In November following he was re-elected to the House of Assembly from the then Third District of Essex—comprising parts of the sixth and thirteenth wards of Newark—by a majority of 108 over Holzworth, Rep., after one of the hardest fought contests that ever took place in the county. In October, 1879, while serving his third year in the Board of Aldermen, he was elected Mayor of the city of Newark by the unprecedented majority of nearly 3,500 votes over one of the best citizens of Newark—Theodore Macknet, Esq.

While serving in the Legislature he took an active part in watching all measures of vital interest to the State. He introduced, and had passed, a bill prohibiting the manufacture of hats in the State Prison, and came near being successful with a similar bill respecting boots and shoes, which was defeated in the Senate by only one vote.

During his two years' term as Mayor of the city of Newark he introduced a great many measures of reform in the municipal departments, and made his power for good particularly felt in the Water Board. He was instrumental in having the sessions of the various departments held with open doors, and just before his term of office expired he was the means of unearthing stupendous frauds and embezzlements in the Auditor's office of the city, and loose and culpable management in other departments.

In October, 1881, he was renominated for the Mayoralty by acclamation, but owing to over-confidence on the part of his friends he was defeated by a very popular Republican—Mayor Lang—by the small majority of 226. The city is considered Republican by at least 1,500 majority. His political career has been a success from the beginning, and his great popularity is attested by the fact that he has always captured Republican strongholds. His latest triumph has been the most decisive, he having defeated Mr. John Baier, who was three times elected to the Board of Freeholders from the thirteenth ward.

1881—Bruemmer, R., 1,472; Manger, D., 1,094.

1882 (special)—Fiedler, D., 1,578; Baier, R., 990.

Ninth District.

EDWIN B. SMITH.

(Rep., Newark.)

The Ninth Legislative District is composed of the ninth and tenth wards of the city of Newark.

Mr. Smith was born in Essex county, September 2d, 1841, is a gold and silver electro plater by trade, and has been a resident of the city of Newark from boyhood. He enlisted as a private soldier in April, 1861, and served for a period of three years, in the First New Jersey three months' troops, Second D. C. Volunteers, and as a commissioned officer in the 'Thirty-fifth New Jersey regiment. He took part in eleven general engagements, and was wounded at the battle of Resaca, Ga., May 15th, 1864. Mr. Smith has served as a member of the Essex County and Newark Central Republican Committees for six years, and has been vice-president of the latter committee for the past two years. In December, 1877, he was appointed by the mayor, and confirmed by a unanimous vote of the Common Council, as a member of the Board of Excise of the city of Newark, and still retains that office.

1881—Smith, R., 1715; Baxter, D., 1,211.

Tenth District.

MICHAEL McMAHAN.

(Dem., Newark.)

The Tenth Legislative District is composed of the fifth and twelfth wards of the city of Newark.

Mr. McMahan was born in Ireland, in 1841, and is in the bakery business at Newark. He was a member of the House of Assembly last year from the then Eighth District of Essex county. Although he did not take rank as a debater, still he exercised much influence in legislation in other respects. He served as a member of the Committee on Claims and Pensions, and on the Joint Committee on Public Grounds and Buildings.

1881—McMahan, D., 1,503; Kieb, R., 1,020.

Gloucester County.

ABIJAH SMITH HEWITT.

(Dem., Cross Keys.)

There is but one legislative district in the entire county.

Mr. Hewitt was born in Philadelphia, Pa., September 9th, 1814. He was formerly in the brick-laying business, at one time carried on a turpentine distillery, and at another was engaged in the lumbering trade. Is now a farmer. He was a member of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Gloucester county for two years, and was Assessor of Washington and Monroe townships five years. For a number of years he served on the Township Committee and as a School Trustee; was a Commissioner of Appeals, and he was appointed by Governor Parker as a Commissioner of Deeds.

His great-grandfather was one of the first settlers of Cape May county, and was a Scotchman by birth. His father and grandfather were both born in Cape May county, in this State.

1881—Hewitt, D., 2,586; Craft, R., 2,441; Tonkin, Tem., 519; Norcross, Gr., 264.

Hudson County.*First District.*

GEORGE H. FARRIER.

(Rep., Jersey City.)

The First Legislative District comprises part of Jersey City.

Mr. Farrier was born in England, in 1832, and follows the business of a merchant tailor. In 1871 and '72 he was a member of the Board of Aldermen of Jersey City, and he served two terms—1871-2, '73-4—on the Board of Finance and Taxation. In 1872 and '73 he was a member of the House of Assembly, when he took a very active part in legislation. He was captain in the Twenty-first regiment, New Jersey Volunteers, during the years 1862 and '63, and was the eldest of five brothers in the service of their country.

In every capacity to which he has been called in public

life, Mr. Farrier has manifested the exercise of an exceptionally clear view of things, sound judgment and immovable integrity. He has enjoyed the confidence of the public, and in social circles he has always been a favorite.

1881—Farrier, R., 1,286; McLaughlin, D., 854.

Second District.

JOHN O'ROURKE.

(Dem., Jersey City.)

The Second District comprises part of Jersey City.

Mr. O'Rourke was born in county Galway, Ireland, March 4th, 1837. He is now an hotel keeper, but was formerly a foreman in a chemical factory. He was a member of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Hudson county in 1873.

1881—O'Rourke, D., 983; Hetherington, R., 351; McCarthy, D., 909; Witterschein, 200.

Third District.

THOMAS VINCENT CATOR.

(Anti-Monopoly, Jersey City.)

The Third Legislative District comprises part of Jersey City.

Mr. Cator was born in Roxbury, Delaware county, New York, July 18th, 1846, and he is a lawyer by profession. He studied law with Augustus Schoonmaker, Jr., late Attorney General of the State of New York, and afterwards finished his studies in Philadelphia and New York cities. He was admitted to practice as an attorney and counselor at law in New York City, in May, 1873.

1881—Cator, Anti-Monop., 1,539; Dickinson, R., 1,083.

Fourth District.

DAVID M. DURELL.

(Rep., Jersey City.)

The Fourth Legislative District comprises part of Jersey City.

Mr. Durell was born in Alton, New Hampshire, August 25th, 1835, and is a merchant.

1881—Durell, R., 985; Chapman, D., 977.

Fifth District.

DAVID W. LAWRENCE.

(Rep., Jersey City.)

The Fifth Legislative District comprises part of Jersey City.

Mr. Lawrence was born in New York City, November 10th, 1850, and was connected with the United States Postal Service for nearly eight years, and formerly engaged in the mercantile shoe business in Jersey City. He was elected a member of the Jersey City Board of Aldermen, April 10th, 1877, and served one term of two years. In 1879 he declined a renomination to the same office. As a member of the Board of Aldermen he was noted for strict integrity and earnest opposition to everything which was not for the best interests of the city. In 1879 he was elected to the House of Assembly by the largest majority ever given a member from that district; also, in 1880 and '81. Mr. Lawrence had but one year's schooling outside of his attendance at the New York City night schools. When he was but thirteen years of age his father died in Andersonville prison, which forced him to go to work, and from that time to the present he has been the principal support of his widowed mother. His father and two oldest brothers served in the Union army during the rebellion, the latter being among the first to respond to the call for troops.

During Mr. Lawrence's legislative career he has made for himself an enviable record. In the session of 1881 he was among the most active of members, and always exercised a clear mind and wise judgment in dealing with public questions. He was Chairman of the Committee on Banks and Insurance, and a member of the Committees on Municipal Corporations and Militia.

1881—Lawrence, R., 1,358; Campbell, D., 710.

Sixth District.

JAMES C. CLARKE.

(Dem., Jersey City.)

The Sixth Legislative District comprises part of Jersey City and the entire city of Bayonne.

Mr. Clarke was born in Cranbury, Middlesex county,

N. J., July 21st, 1847, and is a dentist by profession. He has always taken an active part in politics, and was Chairman of the Hudson County Democratic General Committee for 1876. In the same year he was defeated for member of the Board of Education, but was renominated and elected in the following year, when he served two years. He was appointed one of the Assessors of Jersey City in 1877, and has filled that office up to the present time. In 1880 he ran for member of Assembly, and was defeated by Hon. J. Herbert Potts, after having polled the largest Democratic vote ever cast in that district.

He moved to South Amboy when but three years of age, and at sixteen removed to New Brunswick, where he finished his education at a private school kept by Mr. Thompson, a former principal of Rutgers Grammar School. At eighteen he removed to Jersey City, where he has since resided. He commenced the study of dentistry with Dr. J. C. Robins of the latter city, and continued with him until the year 1870, when he commenced practicing for himself, and continues to do so at the present time. He is one of the most prominent dentists in New Jersey, and was Chairman of the Executive Committee of the State Dental Association for three years. He was unanimously elected President of that body for the year 1880, and is now on the State Board of Examiners of Dentists.

1881—Clarke, D., 1,553; Smith, R., 1,074; Vreeland, 508.

Seventh District.

DENNIS McLAUGHLIN.

(Dem., Jersey City.)

The Seventh Legislative District comprises part of Jersey City, and part of the city of Hoboken.

Mr. McLaughlin was born in Ireland, November 17, 1848, and is engaged in the business of a news dealer and tobacconist, which he has followed, by himself alone, since 1866. In the paid Fire Department of Jersey City he was foreman of Engine Company No. 6, from June 6, 1871, to April 14, 1877. He was Alderman from the Second District from May 6, 1873, to May 4, 1877. He has been Assessor in the Second District from April 13, 1877, to the present time, his term expir-

ing April 14th, next. He was the only Democrat who held an office in the Fire Department under the Republican administration, and was the youngest man in any such position—being then only 22 years of age.

He came to this country when but eighteen months old, and has lived in Jersey City ever since. His majority for Alderman in 1873 was 365; as an Independent Democrat in 1875, 538, and as regular Democrat for Assembly in 1881, over all—1,691.

1881—McLaughlin, D., 2,587; Ingleson, R., 753; Hurley, 143.

Eighth District.

WILLIAM McADOO.

(Dem., Jersey City.)

The Eighth Legislative District comprises a part of Jersey City, the whole of Kearney township and the town of Harrison.

Mr. McAdoo was born in Ireland, October 25, 1853, and is a counselor at law of this State.

He was brought to this country at an early age by his parents, who settled in Jersey City, where he has since resided. He received a good English education, which has been supplemented with reading and study. He has been connected with the public press of Jersey City, and in 1870 he entered the law office of the late Hon. Isaac W. Scudder and commenced the study of that profession. At the November term of the Supreme Court in 1874, he received his license as attorney at law, and the degree of counselor at law was conferred on him at the February term, 1879. He has been for four years past Counsel to the Board of Health and Vital Statistics of Hudson county. He has always been a zealous and an active member of the Democratic party, and he enjoys a high reputation as a speaker at the bar and on the platform. He took a very active part in the Democratic Gubernatorial Convention of 1880, and rendered great service to his party during the Presidential campaign of the same year.

1881—McAdoo, D., 1,452; Tunison, R., 742.

Ninth District.

ROBERT McCAGUE, JR.

(Dem., Hoboken.)

The Ninth Legislative District comprises part of the city of Hoboken.

Mr. McCague was born in the city of New York, May 11, 1842, and is engaged in the business of a broker. He was Surrogate of Hudson county from March 1, 1869, to November, 1880. He served in the 21st regiment, N. J. Volunteers. He ranks among the most popular men of Hudson county.

1881—McCague, D., 925; Besson, R., 873.

A recount of the votes gave Mr. McCague a majority of 63.

Tenth District.

JAMES J. CASEY.

(Dem., Weehawken.)

The Tenth Legislative District comprises the townships of Weehawken, North Bergen, Union, and the towns of West Hoboken, Guttenberg and Union.

Mr. Casey was born in New York City, January 17th, 1827, and is a mason and builder. He has held the office of Chief Engineer of the Fire Department of Union Hill, and was also a member of the Common Council of that town for two years. He has a disinclination for holding public office, and would rather help his friends to attain such honor than to aspire himself. He was a member of the House of Assembly last year, when he served on the Committees on Miscellaneous Business, and on the Joint Committee on Industrial School for Girls.

1881—Casey, D., 1,164; Meeks, R., 863.

Hunterdon County.*First District.*

GEORGE H. MATHEWS.

(Dem., Lambertville.)

The First Legislative District is composed of the townships of West Amwell, East Amwell, Delaware, Kingwood and Raritan.

Mr. Mathews was born in West Amwell township, Hunterdon county, August 26th, 1834, and is a farmer. He was a member of the Township Committee for five years, and Surveyor of Highways for the same period. He held both offices at the same time, and the terms commenced in April, 1862. He was a member of the Board of Freeholders for three years—1869, '70 and '71. He was a member of the House last year, when he served on the Committees on Unfinished Business and Incidental Expenses.

1881—Mathews, D., 1,981; Dilts, R., 1,141; Kugler, Gr., 135; Arnett, Tem., 145.

Second District.

JACOB HIPP.

(Dem., Glen Gardner.)

The Second Legislative District is composed of the townships of Alexandria, Holland, Bethlehem, Lebanon, Tewksbury, High Bridge, Union, Clinton, Readington and Franklin, and Clinton borough.

Mr. Hipp was born in Lebanon township, Hunterdon county, November 23d, 1826, and is a farmer. He was a member of the Board of Freeholders for three years, commencing in May, 1874, and ending in May, 1877, has been on the Township Committee for two or three years, and was treasurer of the same body two years. He was a member of the House last year, when he served on the Committee on Stationery, and on the Joint Committee on State Prison.

1881—Hipp, D., 2,608; Sinclair, R., 1,206; Race, Gr., 164; Fulper, Tem., 234.

Mercer County.

First District.

NELSON M. LEWIS.

(Rep., Pennington.)

The First Legislative District is composed of the townships of Ewing, Hopewell, Lawrence, Princeton, West Windsor, East Windsor, Hamilton and Washington.

Mr. Lewis was born March 9, 1847, near Harbortown, Hunterdon county, and now follows the occupation of a farmer. He was formerly a druggist, and this is the first time he ever held a political office, having repeatedly declined township honors. His ancestry is of Revolutionary stock, and was connected with the Olden, Wurts and Lawrence families. He attended school at the Pennington Seminary, thence went to Freehold, and finally to Kimbell Union Academy, Meridan, N. H., where, owing to illness, he was compelled to relinquish his studies and return home.

1881—Lewis, R., 2,320; Robison, D., 1,865; Wyckoff, Temp., 22.

Second District.

ECKFORD MOORE.

(Dem., Trenton.)

The Second Legislative District is composed of the first, second, fifth and seventh wards of the city of Trenton.

Mr. Moore was born in the city of Trenton, October, 29, 1848. He is engaged in mercantile pursuits, being connected with one of the most extensive potteries in the United States (Joseph H. Moore's, of Trenton). He received his education at the State Model School, and the Philadelphia Polytechnic Institute. He was elected to the House of Assembly in 1877 by a majority of 397 votes, and was re-elected in the following year by a majority of 272. In 1880 he was the nominee of his party for State Senator of Mercer county, but was defeated by Hon. John Taylor. Last year he was elected from a Republican district by a majority of 59 over his opponent, Morton R. Coleman. Mr. Moore has already made for himself a very creditable career as a legislator.

1881—Moore, D., 1,852; Coleman, R., 1,793; Furry, Tem., 84.

Third District.

WILLIAM J. CONVERY.

(Dem., Trenton.)

The Third Legislative District is composed of the third, fourth and sixth wards of the city of Trenton, and the whole of the borough of Chambersburg.

Mr. Convery was born in Trenton, October 28th, 1853. He received a thorough English education, and is a graduate of the Capital City Commercial College of the city of Trenton. He has held several clerical positions, and is, at the present time, engaged as book-keeper in one of the principal furniture and carpeting establishments in Trenton. He is one of the most exemplary young men of that city. He never before held a public office, and has just now made his *debut* in politics. A brilliant and a successful career is predicted for him.

1881—Convery, D., 1,685; Ossenbergh, R., 1,676; Brown, Temp., 113.



Middlesex County.

First District.

JOHN ADAIR.

(Rep., Perth Amboy.)

The First Legislative District is composed of the townships of Raritan and Piscataway, Woodbridge and the city of Perth Amboy.

Mr. Adair was born at Piscataway, N. J., February 21st, 1830. He is at present engaged in the business of a carriage maker and undertaker. Formerly he was interested in fire-brick making, having worked at that business for eight years. He was elected a member of the City Council of Perth Amboy twice—in the years 1868 and '69—and in the year following he was appointed Treasurer of that city for one year.

1881—Adair, R., 1,236; Freeman, D., 1,210.

Second District.

JAMES H. VAN CLEEF.

(Dem., New Brunswick.)

The Second Legislative District is composed of the first, third and sixth wards of the city of New Brunswick, and the townships of East Brunswick, Madison, Sayreville and South Amboy.

Mr. Van Cleef was born at Branchville, Somerset county, N. J., July 12th, 1841, and is a lawyer by pro-

fession. He was counsel for the Middlesex county Board of Chosen Freeholders in 1873 and 1874, and a member of the House of Assembly in 1875, when he served on the following committees: Corporations, Revision of Laws, Industrial School for Girls, and Fisheries. He was City Solicitor of New Brunswick during the years 1877 and 1878. He was educated at La Fayette College, Euston, Pa., entered the law office of Hon. Mercer Beasley, and, upon the appointment of that gentleman as Chief Justice, Mr. Van Cleef completed his studies in the law office of Edward T. Green, Esq., at Trenton. Mr. Van Cleef has attained a high position in his profession.

He was a member of the House last year, where he took a prominent part in debate and the shaping of legislation. He served on the Committee on Ways and Means, and on the Joint Committee on Passed Bills.

1881—Van Cleef, D., 2,092. No opposition.

Third District.

JAMES H. GOODWIN.

(Rep., Cranbury.)

The Third Legislative District is composed of the second, fourth and fifth wards of the city of New Brunswick, and the townships of North Brunswick, South Brunswick, Cranbury and Monroe.

Mr. Goodwin was born in Philadelphia, Pa., April 18th, 1836, and has been a merchant for the last fifteen years. He served an apprenticeship to carpentry, but abandoned that trade in 1866. He was elected clerk of Cranbury township in 1875, and served two years. He was Judge of Election one year, and was elected a member of the Board of Chosen Freeholders in 1879, and served two terms of one year each. He lived twenty-one years in Gloucester county, N. J., and eleven years in Middlesex county, and has always been identified with the interests of the Republican party.

1881—Goodwin, R., 1,744; Parsons, D., 1,434.

Monmouth County.*First District.***PETER FORMAN, JR.**

(Dem., Manalapan.)

The First Legislative District is composed of the townships of Upper Freehold, Millstone, Manalapan, Freehold and Howell.

Mr. Forman is a son of ex-Judge William P. Forman, of the Monmouth Pleas, and was born in the township of Upper Freehold, now Millstone, December 2d, 1839. His father represented Monmouth county in the Assembly the year in which his son was born. The subject of this sketch is a surveyor, conveyancer and real estate agent, and he formerly followed the vocation of a farmer. He received his education at the common schools and for two years attended the Freehold Institute. He has held various township offices, and has been Assessor of Millstone township uninterruptedly and without opposition since 1871.

Forman, D., 2,767. No opposition.

*Second District.***DAVID A. BELL.**

(Dem., Matawan.)

The Second Legislative District is composed of the townships of Marlboro', Neptune, Atlantic, Ocean, Matawan, Wall and Holmdel.

Mr. Bell was born at Matawan, March 16th, 1841, and is editor and proprietor of the *Matawan Journal*. In the session of 1877, he was Private Secretary to Hon. Leon Abbett, President of the Senate, and in the following year he acted in the same capacity to Hon. George C. Ludlow, then President of the Senate and now Governor of New Jersey.

Last year he was a member of the House, when he took a leading part in all the debates and proceedings of that body. He is a very effective speaker, and an active legislator. He served on the Committee on Municipal Corporations, and on the Joint Committee on State Library.

1881—Bell, D., 3,807. No opposition.

Third District.

BENJAMIN GRIGGS.

(Rep., Port Monmouth.)

The Third Legislative District is composed of the townships of Shrewsbury, Middleton, Raritan and Eatontown.

Mr. Griggs, who, by a fortunate train of circumstances, was elected by one of the largest majorities ever given in the very close district which he represents, was born at New Monmouth, July 10th, 1842. He received his education in the common schools of Middleton, and early in life he evinced a desire for "a life on the ocean wave."

Some twelve years ago he was appointed clerk of the steamer "Orient," and after two years' service in that capacity, he purchased an interest in the vessel and became her master. Owing to the captain's good management and excellent business capacity the "Orient" out grew her capabilities, and made a larger steamer necessary; hence the building of the steamer "William V. Wilson" which went on the route last year. Captain Griggs has always taken a lively interest in public affairs, and at every election, great or small, his ruddy, weather-beaten, good-natured face has always been prominent at the polls—where its owner has done effective work for the Republicans, much to the disgust of their opponents. He has been judge of election, and road master, and filled various other places in his township. The Captain married a daughter of the Rev. William V. Wilson. His record in the Legislature will be a quiet one, for he is not a "talker," but will be none the less conscientious and in accordance with the most approved methods of the Republican party.

1881—Griggs, R., 1,926; Gordon, D., 1,714.

Morris County.*First District.*

WILLIAM C. JOHNSON.

(Rep., New Providence.)

The First Legislative District comprises the townships of Chatham, Hanover, Morris and Montville.

Mr. Johnson was born in Chatham township, Morris

county, February 4th, 1829, and is a farmer. He served as a member of the Board of Chosen Freeholders for two terms of three years each, and was also a member of the Township Committee. He was a member of the House last year, when he served on the Committees on Riparian Rights and Fisheries, and on the Joint Committee on Lunatic Asylums.

1881—Johnson, R., 1,713; Vogt, D., 997; Genung, 165.

Second District.

JOHN FRANCIS POST.

(Rep., Pompton.)

The Second Legislative District comprises the townships of Boonton, Jefferson, Pequannock, Rockaway, Mount Olive and Roxbury.

Mr. Post was born at Pompton, November 6th, 1842, and is a merchant, and was formerly a book-keeper. He was a member of the Pequannock Township Committee for about nine years. Last year he was a member of the House, when he served on the Committees on Engrossed Bills and Incidental Expenses, and was Chairman of the House Joint Committee on State Prison.

1881—Post, R., 1,464; Drake, D., 803.

Third District.

OSCAR LINDSLEY.

(Dem., Green Village.)

The Third Legislative District is composed of the townships of Chester, Mendham, Passaic, Randolph and Washington.

Mr. Lindsley was born in Green Village about fifty-one years ago, and is a farmer. He is now Assessor of Passaic township, and he has served in the Board of Chosen Freeholders. Last year, while a member of the House, he took an active part in legislation. He served on the Committee on Agriculture and Agricultural College, and on the Joint Committee on State Prison.

1881—Lindsley, D., 1,457; Leport, R., 1,207; Hughson, 176.

Ocean County.

CLIFFORD HORNER.

(Dem., New Egypt.)

There is but one Legislative District in the entire county.

Mr. Horner was born near New Egypt, Ocean county, March 8th, 1847, and he is a farmer and live stock dealer. He has never been an aspirant for public honors, preferring the quiet of business pursuits to the strife and excitement of political life. He was elected a member of the Township Committee of his native town in the Spring of 1874, which position he held by the almost unanimous vote of the people of the township, until the Spring of 1881, occupying the position of Chairman of the Committee the last four years of the time. Though strongly urged to accept a re-election, he positively declined the honor. When requested to allow his name to be used as a candidate for the Assembly he objected, and not until being strongly urged by his personal and political friends did he consent thereto, and then only on condition that he be the unanimous choice of the convention.

1880--Bennett, R., 1,815; Horner, D., 1,754; Bancroft, 34.

1881—Horner, D., 1,619; Bennett, R., 1,566; Hooper 17.

Passaic County.

First District.

JOSEPH A. GREAVES.

(Rep., Paterson.)

The First Legislative District comprises the townships of West Milford, Pompton, Wayne, Manchester and Little Falls.

Mr. Greaves was born in Paterson, N. J., March 18th, 1842, and has lived there ever since. After quitting the common schools of the city he was apprenticed to the carpenter's trade, serving four years, subsequently spending eleven years as a journeyman. In 1874 he was appointed Clerk of the Department of Streets and Sewers, but the routine and confinement of

official life were irksome to one of his active temperament, and, at the end of a year, he declined a re-election, and engaged in business for himself as a tobacconist, in which he has since continued, with success. Office-holding has always been contrary to his inclination, and time and time again he has resisted the importunities of his friends to accept nominations—which would have been equivalent to an election—to positions of honor and profit. Last Fall the Assembly nomination was conceded to his ward, and it was only after others had declined that he consented to accept it in behalf of his ward, when he was made the candidate by acclamation. Mr. Greaves is exceedingly social in his tastes, is well educated, has a good address, is a ready talker, is extremely popular in the various secret societies to which he belongs, and is in great requisition at their festive or anniversary occasions to make a speech, tell a story, or sing a song—either of which he does most felicitously.

1881—Greaves, R., 1,353; George, D., 721.

Second District.

PATRICK HENRY SHIELDS.

(Rep., Paterson.)

The Second Legislative District is composed of the second, third and sixth wards of the city of Paterson.

Mr. Shields was born in the north of Ireland January 12th, 1837, being the oldest of seven children. His parents came to America in 1846, settling in Paterson, New Jersey, where they remained for a year or two, when they removed to Little Falls. The times were unpropitious, and there were many mouths to feed, so that the oldest son of the large family was obliged at a very early age to contribute to the support of his brothers and sisters, which he did with the utmost cheerfulness, though this necessitated the sacrifice on his part of opportunities to acquire a much desired education. He worked in the Paterson mills, and afterwards, during his residence there, in Beattie's carpet mills at Little Falls, first in worsteds and later on in weaving carpets. The elder Mr. Shields dying in 1858, the family removed again to Paterson, and then the subject of this sketch entered a grocery store, and in the course of five years acquired such an insight into

the business that he set up for himself, in 1863, with the little capital he had been able to accumulate by the closest economy, after liberally aiding his family. By his steady industry and honesty in trade he soon acquired an enviable reputation, and although through his proverbial generosity he has at times lost heavily, his business has constantly been growing, until now he is one of the most extensive grocers in Paterson, doing a large country as well as city trade. Some years ago he took one of his brothers into partnership with him. From the foregoing sketch it will be seen that Mr. Shields is emphatically a self-made man, and he is a very creditable specimen of that sort of production. In politics he has always been a zealous Republican. Residing in a ward that was formerly Democratic, he has done as much as any one to wheel it into the Republican ranks. Many years ago he was elected one of the ward Commissioners of Appeal in cases of taxation. In 1871 he was elected to the Board of Chosen Freeholders, remaining in that body for five years, during all of which time he was one of the leading spirits in shaping its policy and controlling its measures. He was Chosen Director in 1872-3-4-5, only two persons before him having held the office so long. Largely through his influence the Board then inaugurated the policy of building permanent iron bridges, in consequence of which the county now spends very little in repairs of bridges. As a representative man of the county Mr. Shields has been frequently called upon to wait upon the Legislature, with other leading citizens and taxpayers, for or against public measures in which the interests of Passaic county have been concerned, so that he has long been familiar with the routine of legislative business. He has been more than once urged to be a candidate for various offices—such as Alderman, Sheriff and Assemblyman—but would never consent until last Fall, when he was elected to the Assembly by a majority (952) which the three wards composing his district never gave to any other man, a fact which sufficiently attests his great popularity among all classes.

1881—Shields, R., 1,733; Springstein, D., 781; Ryerson, 75.

Third District.

WILLIAM F. GASTON.

(Rep., Passaic.)

The Third Legislative District is composed of the fourth and fifth wards of the city of Paterson, the township of Acquackanock and the city of Passaic.

Mr. Gaston was born in Pompton, Passaic county, February 11th, 1854, and is a lawyer by profession. He was graduated from Rutgers College in June, 1874, studied law with Dixon & Collins in Jersey City, was admitted to the bar as an attorney in June term, 1877, and as a counselor in June term, 1880. This the first time he has ever held a public office.

1881—Gaston, R., 1,734; Schoonmaker, D., 1,071.

Fourth District.

THOMAS FLYNN.

(Dem., Paterson.)

The Fourth Legislative District is composed of the seventh and eighth wards city of Paterson.

Mr. Flynn was born in Paterson, January 20th, 1852, and he follows the business of a liquor dealer. Formerly he was a machinist. This is the first time he ever held public office. He has taken a very active part in politics since he was sixteen years of age, and attended all the State conventions of his party since that time. He was Chairman of the Passaic county delegation to the last Democratic Gubernatorial Convention. He has the reputation of being one of the shrewdest politicians in Passaic county, and will doubtless make his mark in legislative circles.

1881—Flynn, D., 972; Leddon, R., 447; Gourley, Ind. D., 946.

Salem County.

HENRY COOMBS.

(Rep., Elmer.)

There is but one Legislative District in the entire county.

Mr. Coombs was born in Upper Pittsgrove, Salem county, May 25, 1842, and he is a farmer by occupation.

He has been a member of the Township Committee for eight years, and one of the Trustees of the Alms House four years.

1881—Coombs, R., 3,090; Burt, D., 2,442; Miller, Gr., 87; Bodine, Tem., 98.

Somerset County.

WILLIAM A. SCHOMP.

(Dem., Bedminster.)

There is but one Legislative District in the entire county.

Mr. Schomp was born in Bedminster about forty years ago, and is a lawyer by profession, but a farmer and miller by occupation. He was graduated at Rutgers College, studied law with Hon. David Dudley Field, in New York, where he was admitted to practice, and followed the profession with Mr. Field for thirteen years, and until the death of his (Mr. S.'s) father, who was formerly a member of the Legislature, when he came home and took charge of the latter's business. He never held, nor was a candidate for, public office until 1880, when he was elected to the House of Assembly. Last year he proved himself to be a very active and conscientious legislator. He served on the Committee on Revision of Laws, and on the Joint Committee on Reform School for Boys.

1881—Schomp, D., 2,640; Oakey, R., 2,331; Barber, 65.

Sussex County.

WILLIAM E. ROSS.

(Dem., Sparta.)

There is but one Legislative District in the entire county.

Just previous to the breaking out of the Revolutionary war, Donald Ross came from the North of Scotland, bringing with him his wife and four children, and settled in Orange Co., N. Y. He was a direct descendant of the distinguished Crawford family from whom Sir William Wallace was descended. He died in the town

of Hardyston, Sussex Co., N. J., in the year 1799, aged seventy-two years and nine months.

William Ross, eldest of his children, born in Scotland in 1758, was fifteen years old when the family came to America. Immediately after his arrival here he enlisted in the army, but was rejected on account of his youth. After two years he again offered his services, was mustered into the ranks, and served until the close of the war. For several years he managed a farm at New Brunswick for Judge Morris, and about 1785 purchased of that gentleman a farm of two hundred acres in the township of Hardyston, Sussex Co. During his residence at New Brunswick, about the year 1800, he married Phebe Noble, of that place. The children born of this union were seven, viz.: Donald, Jacob, Isabel, Isaac, John, James and Rachel. About the year 1813 he settled on his farm in Hardyston, where he spent the remainder of his life, and died Nov. 25, 1830; his wife died in April, 1833. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, but his wife affiliated with the Methodists. In politics he belonged to the old Federalist party, but supported Andrew Jackson for the Presidency.

John, son of William, is father of our subject, and was born Sept. 5, 1812. Until the age of seventeen he spent his time at home, where he received the limited opportunities then afforded for obtaining an education in the common schools. At that time he began learning the wagon-maker's trade, and has since carried on that business in Sparta. He married, in February, 1844, Ellen, daughter of William McKinney, of Andover, N. J.

William E. Ross is their only surviving child, and was born July 18, 1845, in Sparta. He was a teacher for some two years, and in 1864 he was graduated at Bryant & Stratton's Business College, in Newark, N. J. Subsequently he was engaged for three years as book-keeper at Petroleum Centre, Venango Co., Pa., and as foreman of the machine shops in the Central Machine Works. In 1867 he went to Newton, N. J., and in 1868 he was appointed deputy sheriff of Sussex county, under Sheriff Jesse Ward. He was re-appointed by Sheriff Simonson, and served until the Spring of 1871. During the year 1870 he served as clerk of the township of Newton, and for one year was one of the coroners of Sussex county. He served as justice of the peace from the Spring of 1871 to October, 1873, when he resigned

that office; the same Fall he was elected sheriff on the Democratic ticket, and in consequence of a change in the State constitution served for five consecutive years, being the only sheriff in the State for so long a term. His wife is Clarissa E., a daughter of Delos S. Merrick, of Nunda, N. Y., whom he married Jan. 1, 1877.

1881—Ross, D., 2,491; Arvis, R., 2,341; Decker, 71.

Union County.

First District.

JOHN T. DUNN.

(Dem., Elizabeth.)

The First Legislative District is composed of the first, second, third, fourth and eighth wards of the city of Elizabeth.

Mr. Dunn was born in Tipperary, Ireland, in the year 1838, came to this country when but a child, and from that time until the present he has had to depend entirely upon his own resources. He worked on a farm, and went as cabin boy on a vessel trading between Philadelphia and the West Indies. After two years he quit the sea, and obtained work as a bobbin boy in a factory at Gloucester, N. J., where an older brother resided. At this time he had no education whatever, and seeing the necessity thereof, without going to school, but through volunteer teachers, he acquired a fair English education. When twenty-one years of age he went to Connecticut, and took an active part in the Douglas canvass. He commenced the study of law, and was sick for three years. At the commencement of the war he went to the front, and through the good offices of General Hooker and others went into business and made money, but lost it in the real estate business in Washington, at the close of the war. After several reverses at different places, he settled down at Elizabeth in the painting business. He has been an active Democrat all his life, was elected Alderman of the city of Elizabeth by 59 majority, and in 1878, notwithstanding a determined opposition, was elected over both Republican and Greenback candidates by a majority of 356 votes. He is now serving his fourth

consecutive term as a member of the House of Assembly—something nearly unprecedented in the history of New Jersey politics. During his legislative career he has been one of the leaders of his party on the floor of the House, and as an orator and a debater he has made for himself a shining record. He has served on leading committees, and last year he was a member of those on Municipal Corporations, Education and Engrossed Bills.

1881—Dunn, D., 1,919; Garcken, R., 1,025; Welsh, Gr., 198.

Second District.

GEORGE T. PARROT.

(Rep., Elizabeth.)

The Second Legislative District is composed of the fifth, sixth and seventh wards of the city of Elizabeth, and the townships of Cranford, Linden, Springfield, Union, New Providence and Summit.

Mr. Parrot was born in New Providence, Union county, December 17th, 1846, and is a lawyer by profession. He was a member of the Republican City Executive Committee of Elizabeth in 1876, and chairman of the same in 1879, '80. He was graduated from the Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., in 1870, admitted to practice as an attorney at law in this State, November, 1873, and as a counselor, February, 1877. Since his admission to the bar he has been a member of the firm of Alward & Parrot, at Elizabeth, in which city he has resided since December, 1874. Last year he was a member of the House, when he took a very active part in legislation, and in debate he was one of the leaders of his party.

1881—Parrot, R., 1,588; Smythe, D., 1,038; McFarland, Gr., 129.

Third District.

FRANK L. SHELDON.

(Rep., Rahway.)

The Third Legislative District is composed of the first, second, third and fourth wards of the city of Rahway, and the townships of Clark, Fanwood, Westfield, and the city of Plainfield.

Mr. Sheldon was born in Branford, New Haven county, Conn., March 13th, 1847. Since 1871 he has been engaged in the manufacture of clothing and military goods, and from 1864 up to that time he was in the woolen business in New York. He is a Councilman from the third ward in Rahway, having been elected in 1879. Last year he was a member of the House, when he served on the Committees on Banks and Insurance and Fisheries, and on the Joint Committee on Lunatic Asylums.

1881—Sheldon, R., 1,690; Lindsay, D., 1,227; Dean, Ind., 90.

Warren County.

First District.

WILLIAM FRITTS.

(Dem., Washington.)

The First Legislative District comprises the townships of Greenwich, Franklin, Washington, Mansfield, Independence, Allamuchy, Frelinghuysen and the second voting precinct of Oxford township, and the boroughs of Hackettstown and Washington.

Mr. Fritts was born in Franklin township, Warren county, March 8th, 1833, and is an agriculturist. He always followed the same vocation. He has held various township and county offices; was Director of the County House in 1873, '74, '75, Township Assessor in 1876, and Justice of the Peace (one term) in 1875. This is his third consecutive term in the House. Last year he took a prominent part in legislation, and he served on the Committees on Engrossed Bills and Fisheries, and on the Joint Committee on Sinking Fund.

1881—Fritts, D., 1,517; Schoonover, R., 1,390; Bryan, Gr., 190.

Second District.

ROBERT BOND.

(Dem., Polkville.)

The Second Legislative District is composed of the townships of Pahaquarry, Hardwick, Blairstown, Knowlton, Hope, Harmony, Lopatcong, and the first

voting district in the township of Oxford, and the borough of Belvidere, and the first, second, third and fourth wards of the town of Phillipsburg.

Mr. Bond was born at Polkville, the place in which he now resides, January 13th, 1853, and is a physician by profession. In 1873 he graduated from the literary department of the University of Pennsylvania. He began the study of medicine with his father, Dr. Thos. Bond, and graduated from the medical department of the same college in 1876. He never before held a public office. For two years he has been Secretary of the Democratic Executive Committee of Warren county, and he is considered an active politician. He has a large practice in his profession.

1881—Bond, D., 2,145; Griffith, R., 1,273; Flummerfelt, Gr., 73.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

President—Chester A. Arthur, of New York.

Vice-President—David Davis, of Illinois, *ex-officio*.

Secretary of State—Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey.

Secretary of the Treasury—Charles J. Folger, of New York.

Secretary of War—Robert T. Lincoln, of Illinois.

Secretary of the Navy—William H. Hunt, Louisiana.

Secretary of the Interior—Samuel J. Kirkwood, Iowa.

Attorney General—Benjamin H. Brewster, of Pennsylvania.

Postmaster General—Timothy O. Howe, of Wisconsin.

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court—Morrison R. Waite, of Ohio.

Associate Justices—Ward Hunt, of New York; George W. McCrary, of Iowa; Stephen J. Field, of California; Joseph P. Bradley, of New Jersey; William B. Woods, of Georgia; John M. Harlan, of Kentucky; Stanley Matthews, of Ohio; Horace Gray, of Massachusetts.

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURES.

The following is a record of the length of each session, the date of meeting and adjournment of, and the number of laws enacted by the various Legislatures since the adoption of the new Constitution in 1844—

Year.	Meeting.	Adjournment.	Length.	Laws enacted.	Joint Resolutions
1845—	January 14,	April 4,	12 Weeks.	....	...
1846—	" 13,	" 18,	14 "	144	...
1847—	" 12,	March 5,	8 "	109	13
1848—	" 11,	" 9,	9 "	136	14
1849—	" 9,	" 2,	8 "	136	12
1850—	" 8,	" 8,	9 "	123	9
1851—	" 14,	" 19,	10 "	171	3
1852—	" 13,	" 30,	11 "	213	9
1853—	" 12,	" 11,	9 "	198	12
1854—	" 10,	" 17,	10 "	223	13
1855—	" 9,	April 6,	13 "	258	5
1856—	" 8,	March 14,	10 "	180	11
1857—	" 13,	" 21,	10 "	223	2
1858—	" 12,	" 18,	10 "	215	8
1859—	" 11,	" 23,	11 "	231	1
1860—	" 10,	" 22,	11 "	270	6
1861—	" 8,	" 15,	10 "	181	2

(An extra session convened on April 30, and adjourned on May 10, called in obedience to Governor Olden's proclamation, to raise troops for the war.)

Extra session } 13 2

1862—	January 14,	March 28,	11 Weeks.	194	5
1863—	" 13,	" 25,	11 "	279	3
1864—	" 12,	April 14,	14 "	446	7
1865—	" 10,	" 6,	13 "	514	5
1866—	" 9,	" 6,	13 "	487	6
1867—	" 18,	" 12,	12 "	480	12
1868—	" 14,	" 17,	14 "	566	11
1869—	" 12,	" 2,	12 "	577	5
1870—	" 11,	March 17,	10 "	532	6
1871—	" 10,	April 6,	13 "	625	9
1872—	" 9,	" 4,	13 "	603	10
1873—	" 14,	" 4,	12 "	723	1
1874—	" 13,	March 27,	11 "	534	1
1875—	" 12,	April 9,	13 "	439	0
1876—	" 11,	" 21,	15 "	213	6
1877—	" 9,	March 9,	9 "	156	6

(A special session of the Senate was convened this year for the purpose of acting on the Governor's nominations of District Court Judges. It met on March 28, and adjourned on March 30.)

1878—	January 8,	April 5,	13 Weeks.	267	7
1879—	" 14,	March 14,	9 "	209	3
1880—	" 13,	" 12,	9 "	224	4
1881—	" 11,	" 25,	11 "	230	10

LEGISLATIVE OFFICERS.

PRESIDENTS OF THE SENATE.

1845-6-7-8...John C. Smallwood, Glou'str.
 1849-50...Ephraim Marsh, Morris.
 1851...Sinas D. Canfield, Passaic.
 1852...John Manners, Hunterdon.
 1853-4-5-6...W. C. Alexander, Mercer.
 1857-8...Henry V. Speer, Middlesex.
 1859...Thomas R. Herring, Bergen.
 1860...C. L. C. Gifford, Essex.
 1861...Edmund Perry, Hunterdon.
 1862...Joseph T. Crowell, Union.
 1863...Anthony Reckless, Monmouth.
 1864...Amos Robbins, Middlesex.
 1865...Edward W. Scudder, Mercer.
 1866...James M. Scovel, Camden.
 1867...Benjamin Buckley, Passaic.
 1868-9...Henry S. Little, Monmouth.
 1870...Amos Robbins, Middlesex.
 1871-2...Edward Bettie, Camden.
 1873-4-5...John W. Taylor, Essex.
 1876...W. J. Sewell, Camden.
 1877...Leon Abbott, Hudson.
 1878...G. C. Ludlow, Middlesex.
 1879-80...W. J. Sewell, Camden.
 1881...G. A. Hobart, Passaic.

SECRETARIES OF THE SENATE.

1845-6-7...Daniel Dodd, Jr.
 1848-9-50...Philip J. Gray, Camden.
 1851...John Rogers.
 1852-3...Samuel A. Allen.
 1854...A. R. Throckmorton, Hudson.
 1855-6... " " Monmouth.
 1857-8...A. B. Chamberlain, Hunterdon.
 1859-60...John C. Rafferty, Hunterdon.
 1861...Joseph J. Sleeper, Burlington.
 1862-3...Morris R. Hamilton, Camden.
 1864-5...John H. Meeker, Essex.
 1866-7...Enoch R. Borden, Mercer.
 1868-9...Joseph B. Cornish, Warren.
 1870...John C. Rafferty, Hunterdon.
 1871-2-3-4...John F. Babcock, Middlesex.
 1875-6...N. W. Voorhees, Hunterdon.
 1877-8...C. M. Jemison, Somerset.
 1879...N. W. Voorhees, Hunterdon.
 1880-1...Geo. Wurts, Passaic.

SPEAKERS OF THE HOUSE.

1845...Isaac Van Wagenen, Essex.
 1846...Lewis Howell, Cumberland.
 1847-8...John W. C. Evans, Burlington.
 1849...Edward W. Whelpley, Morris.
 1850...John T. Nixon, Cumberland.
 1851...John H. Phillips, Mercer.
 1852...John Huyler, Bergen.
 1853-4...Jno. W. Fennimore, Burlington.
 1855...William Parry, Burlington.
 1856...Thomas W. Demarest, Bergen.
 1857...Andrew Dutcher, Mercer.
 1858...Daniel Holsman, Bergen.
 1859...Edwin Salter, Ocean.
 1860...Austin H. Patterson, Monmouth.
 1861...F. H. Teese, Essex.
 1862...Charles Haight, Monmouth.
 1863...James T. Crowell, Middlesex.
 1864...Joseph N. Taylor, Passaic.
 1865...Joseph T. Crowell, Union.
 1866...John Hill, Morris.
 1867...G. W. N. Custis, Camden.
 1868...Ang O. Evans, Hudson.
 1869-70...Leon Abbott, Hudson.
 1871...Albert P. Condit, Essex.
 1872...Nathaniel Niles, Morris.
 1873...Isaac L. Fisher, Middlesex.
 1874...Garret A. Hobart, Passaic.
 1875...George O. Vanderbilt, Mercer.
 1876...John D. Carscallen, Hudson.

1877...Rudolph F. Rabe, Hudson.
 1878...John Egan, Union.
 1879...Schuyler B. Jackson, Essex.
 1880...Sherman B. Oviatt, Monmouth.
 1881...Harrison Van Dyne, Essex.

CLERKS OF THE HOUSE.

1845...Alexander G. Cattell, Salem.
 1846...Adam C. Davis, Hunterdon.
 1847-8-9-50...Alex. M. Cumming, Mercer.
 1851-2...David Naar, Essex.
 1853-4...David W. Dellicker, Somerset.
 1855...Peter D. Vroom, Hudson.
 1856-7...William Darmon, Gloucester.
 1858...Daniel Blauvelt, Essex.
 1859...John P. Harker, Camden.
 1860...D. Blauvelt, Jr., Essex.
 1861-2...Jacob Sharp, Warren.
 1863-4...Levi Scobey, Monmouth.
 1865-6...George B. Cooper, Cumberland.
 1867...Ed. Jardine, Bergen.
 1868-9-70...A. M. Johnston, Mercer.
 1871...A. M. Cumming, Mercer.
 1872-3-4...Sinnickson Chew, Camden.
 1875...Austin H. Patterson, Monmouth.
 1876-7...John Y. Foster, Essex.
 1878...Austin H. Patterson, Monmouth.
 1879-80-81...C. O. Cooper, Morris.

STATE OFFICERS.

The following is a list of the Secretaries of State and State Treasurers from 1776; State Comptrollers, from 1865; Adjutant Generals and Quartermaster Generals, from 1776; Chancellors, from 1845; Chief Justices and Attorney Generals, from 1704; Clerks in Chancery, from 1831; Clerks of the Supreme Court, from 1776; State Prison Keepers, from 1829; Presidents of the Senate and Speakers of the House, Secretaries of the Senate and Clerks of the House, from 1845:

SECRETARIES OF STATE.

(Term five years—Salary \$6,000.)

1776, Charles Pettit, resigned October 7, 1778; 1778, Bowes Reed; 1794, Samuel W. Stockton; 1795, John Beatty; 1805, James Linn; 1820, Daniel Coleman; 1830, James D. Westcott; 1840, Charles G. McChesney; 1851, Thomas S. Allison; 1861, Whitfield S. Johnson; 1866, Horace N. Congar; 1871, Henry C. Kelsey (Term expires April 6, 1882).

STATE TREASURERS.

(Term three years—Salary as Treasurer, \$4,000; State Prison Inspector, \$500.)

1776, Richard Smith (resigned February 15, 1777); 1777, John Stevens, Jr.; 1783, John Schureman (declined); 1783, James Mott; 1799, James Salter; 1803, Peter Gordon; 1821, Charles Parker; 1832, William Grant; 1833, Charles Parker; 1836, Jacob Kline; 1837, Isaac Southard; 1843, Thomas Arrowsmith; 1845, Stacy A. Paxson; 1848, Samuel Mairs; 1851, Reserick M. Smith; 1865, David Naar; 1866, Howard Ivins; 1868, William P. McMichael; 1871, Josephus Sooy, Jr.; 1875, Gershom Mott; 1876, George M. Wright (Term expires March 4, 1882).

STATE COMPTROLLERS.

(Term three years—Salary \$4,000 as Comptroller, and \$500 as State Prison Inspector.)

1865, William K. McDonald; 1871, Albert L. Runyon; 1877, Robert F. Stockton; 1880, Edward J. Anderson (Term expires April 6th, 1883).

ADJUTANT GENERALS.

(Salary \$1,200.)

1776, William Bott; 1793, Anthony Walton White; 1803, John Morgan; 1804, Ebenezer Elmer; 1804, Peter Hunt; 1810, James J. Wilson; 1812, John Beatty; 1814, James J. Wilson; 1814, Charles Gordon; 1816, Zachariah Rossell; 1842, Thomas Cadwalader; 1858, Robert F. Stockton, Jr.; 1867, William S. Stryker.

QUARTERMASTER GENERALS.

(Salary \$1,200.)

1776, Jno. Mehelm; 1778, Matthias Williamson; 1813, Jonathan Fhea; 1821, James J. Wilson; 1824, Garret D. Wall; 1830, Samuel R. Hamilton; 1855, Lewis Perrine.

CHANCELLORS.

(Term six years—Salary \$10,000.)

1845, Oliver S. Halsted; 1852, Benjamin Williamson; 1860, Henry W. Green; 1866, Abraham O. Zabriskie; 1873, Theodore Runyon (Term expires May 1st, 1886).

CHIEF JUSTICES.

(Term of office seven years—Salary \$5,200 and fees.)

1704, Roger Mompesson; 1709, Thomas Gordon; 1710, David Jamison; 1723, William Trent; 1724, Robert Lettis Hooper; 1728, Thomas Farmer; 1738, Robert Hunter Morris; 1758, William Aynsley; 1764, Charles Read; 1764, Frederick Smyth; 1776, Richard Stockton (declined); 1776, John DeHart (declined); 1777, Robert Morris; 1779, David Brearley; 1789, James Kinsey; 1803, Andrew Kirkpatrick; 1824, Charles Ewing; 1832, Joseph C. Hornblower; 1846, Henry W. Green; 1853, Peter D. Vroom (declined); 1853, Alexander Wurts (declined); 1861, Edward W. Whelpley; 1864, Mercer Beasley (Term expires March 8, 1885).

ATTORNEY GENERALS.

(Term five years—Salary \$1,500 and fees.)

1704, Alexander Griffith; 1714, Thomas Farmer; 1719, Jeremiah Bass; 1723, James Alexander; 1728, Lawrence Smith; 1733, Joseph Warrel; 1754, Cortland Skinner; 1776, William Paterson; 1783, Joseph Bloomfield; 1792, Aaron D. Woodruff; 1811, Andrew S. Hunter; 1817, Theodore Frelinghuysen; 1829, Samuel L. Southard; 1833, John Moore White; 1838, Richard S. Field; 1841, George P. Molleson; 1844, Richard P. Thompson; 1845, Abraham Browning; 1850, Lucius Q. C. Elmer; 1852, Richard P. Thompson; 1857, William L. Dayton; 1861, F. T. Frelinghuysen; 1867, George M. Robeson; 1870, Robert Gilchrist; 1875, Joel Parker; 1875, Jacob Vanatta; 1877, John P. Stockton (Term expires April 5, 1882).

CLERKS IN CHANCERY.

(Term five years—Fees.)

1831, Stacy G. Potts; 1840, Samuel R. Gummere; 1851, Daniel B. Bodine; 1856, William M. Babbitt; 1861, Barker Gummere; 1871, Henry S. Little; 1881, George S. Duryee (Term expires March 28, 1886).

CLERKS OF SUPREME COURT.

(Term five years—Fees.)

1776, Jonathan D. Sergeant (declined); 1776, Bowes Reed; 1781, William C. Houston; 1788, Richard Howell; 1793, Jonathan Rhea; 1807, William Hyer; 1812, Garret D. Wall; 1817, Zachariah Rossel; 1842, Eli Morris; 1842, James Wilson; 1852, William M. Force; 1857, Charles P. Smith; 1872, Benjamin F. Lee (Term expires November 2, 1882).

STATE PRISON KEEPERS.

(Term since 1876, five years—Salary, \$4,000.)

——— Crooks; Henry Bellerjeau; Francis Labaw; 1829, Ephraim Ryno; 1830, Thomas M. Perrine; 1836, Joseph A. Yard; 1839, John Voorhees; 1841, Jacob B. Gaddis; 1843, Joseph A. Yard; 1845, Jacob B. Gaddis; 1851, William B. Vanderveer; 1857, Robert P. Stoll; 1862, T. V. D. Hoagland; 1863, Joseph B. Walker; 1866, Peter P. Robinson; 1868, Joseph B. Walker; 1869, David D. Hennion; 1871, Robert H. Howell; 1873, Charles Wilson; 1876, Gershom Mott; 1881, P. H. Laverty (Term expires March 31, 1882).

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor—George C. Ludlow; term expires January 18th, 1884.

Private Secretary to the Governor—Joseph L. Naar.

Secretary of State—Henry C. Kelsey (*ad interim*).

Ass't Secretary of State—Joseph D. Hall (*ad interim*).

Treasurer—George M. Wright, '82.

Comptroller—Edward J. Anderson, '83.

Attorney General—John P. Stockton, '82.

Adjutant General—William S. Stryker.

Assistant Adjutant General—S. Meredith Dickinson.

Quartermaster General—Lewis Perrine.

General Inspector—William H. Sterling.

Major General—Gershom Mott.

Chancellor—Theodore Runyon, '87.

Vice Chancellor—Abraham V. Van Fleet, '82; Amzi Dodd, '88.

Clerk of Supreme Court—Benjamin F. Lee, '82.

Deputy Clerk of Supreme Court—Alfred Lawshe.

Clerk in Chancery—George S. Duryee, '86.

Chancery Reporter—John H. Stewart, '82.

Law Reporter—Garret D. W. Vroom, '83.

State Librarian—James S. McDanolds, '84.

State Superintendent of Public Instruction—Ellis A. Apgar.

State Geologist—George H. Cook.

Chief of Bureau of Statistics—James Bishop.

Secretary State Board of Health—Ezra M. Hunt, M. D.

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court—Mercer Beasley, '85.

Associate Justices of the Supreme Court—Manning M. Knapp, '82; Edward W. Scudder, '83; Bennet Van Syckel, '83; David A. Depue, '87; Alfred Reed, '82; Jonathan Dixon, '82; Joel Parker, '87; William J. Magie, '87.

Court of Errors and Appeals—The Justices of the Supreme Court, and Lay Judges Amzi Dodd, '84; Francis S. Lathrop, '83; John Clement, '82; Jonathan S. Whitaker, '87; Martin Cole, '85; Caleb S. Green, '86. Clerk, the Secretary of State.

Court of Pardons—Governor, Chancellor, and Lay

Judges of the Court of Errors and Appeals. Clerk, Secretary of State.

United States Senators—John R. McPherson, William J. Sewell.

Representatives in Forty-seventh Congress—1st Dist., George M. Robeson; 2d, J. Hart Brewer; 3d, Miles Ross; 4th, Henry S. Harris; 5th, John Hill; 6th, Phineas Jones; 7th, Augustus A. Hardenburg.

State Board of Education—Governor, Attorney General, Comptroller, Secretary of State, President of the Senate, Speaker of the Assembly, the Trustees and Treasurer of the Normal School, and the State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Trustees of the School Fund—Governor, Secretary of State, President of the Senate, Speaker of the Assembly, Attorney General and Comptroller.

Commissioners of Library—Governor, Chancellor, Chief Justice, Secretary of State, Treasurer and Comptroller.

Commissioners of Fisheries—Benjamin P. Howell, Edward J. Anderson, Theodore Morford. (All in '83.)

Commissioners of Agricultural College Fund—Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Attorney General and Comptroller.

Commissioners of Sinking Fund—James Wilson, '82, Philemon Dickinson, '82. Secretary, Benjamin Naar.

Riparian Commissioners—Francis S. Lathrop, Amzi Dodd, Bennington F. Randolph, Thomas S. McKeen. (Not limited as to time.)

Commissioners of Pilotage—David Cox, '82; George W. Johnson, '82; Andrew A. Smalley, '82; William M. Gamble, '83; James Parker, '83; Thomas S. Negus, '84; Robert Simonson, '84.

State Board of Health—Laban Dennis, '87; Cyrus F. Brackett, '83; Franklin Gauntt, '82; Theodore R. Varick, '83; Ezra M. Hunt, '84; E. A. Osborne, '85; E. S. Atwater, '86.

Commissioner of Railroad Taxation—James S. Yard. (Yearly.)

Commissioner of Insurance—Secretary of State, *ex officio*.

State Director of Joint Companies—Charles A. Butts. (Yearly.)

Surveyor General of West Jersey—Franklin Woolman, Burlington.

Surveyor General of East Jersey—Stephen V. R. Paterson, Perth Amboy.

Managers of Morristown Asylum—Francis S. Lathrop, Beach Vanderpool, Anthony Reckless, John S. Read, George A. Halsey, William G. Lathrop, Hiram C. Clark, Joseph D. Bedle, S. C. Clark. Physician, Horace A. Buttolph.

Managers of Trenton Asylum—Samuel M. Hamill, William Elmer, John Vought, Caleb S. Green, John T. Bird, Joseph H. Bruere, Garret S. Cannon, James Bishop, Benjamin F. Carter, Isaac Stephens. Physician—John W. Ward.

Trustees of Normal School—Charles E. Elmer, '82; Morris H. Stratton, '83; James B. Woodward, '83; John Maclean, '82; Benjamin Williamson, '82; Gilbert Combs, '83; Rynier H. Veghte, '83; Thomas Lawrence, '82; John M. Howe, '82; William H. Gillen, '83; William A. Whitehead, William H. Steele, Charles K. Imbrie, '83; Bennington F. Randolph, '82; Principal—Washington Hasbrouck.

Inspectors of State Prison—The Comptroller and Treasurer (*ex-officio*), Henry L. Butler, Andrew Kerr, Barclay Griscomb, all in '82. Supervisor—Charles B. Moore. Keeper—Patrick H. Laverty.

Trustees of State Industrial School for Girls—Samuel Allinson, Samuel L. Baily, '84; Samuel C. Brown, '82; Rudolphus Bingham, '83; J. Newton Voorhees, '82; Jeremiah O'Rourke, '84.

Trustees of Reform School for Boys—David Ripley, '82; Samuel Allinson, '84; Nathan T. Stratton, '84; Nathaniel S. Rue, '82; George W. Helme, '83; Moses S. Higbee, '83.

BIOGRAPHIES OF STATE OFFICERS.

Secretary of State.

HENRY C. KELSEY, Trenton.

Mr. Kelsey was born at Sparta, Sussex county, in the year 1837. He was educated and brought up in that town. At one time he was editor of the *Jersey Herald*; was postmaster at Newton, and Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in Sussex county for four years. He was appointed Secretary of State by Governor Randolph, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. H. N. Congar, and took possession of the office July 1st, 1870. This term expired in 1871, and Mr. Kelsey was re-appointed by Governor Randolph, and confirmed by a Republican Senate for a full term, which expired in 1876. Again Mr. Kelsey was re-appointed by Governor Bedle, and confirmed by a Republican Senate, for another full term, which expired April 6th, 1881. Governor Ludlow nominated him for another term of five years, and the Senate refusing to confirm the nomination, the Governor appointed Mr. Kelsey to fill the vacancy for one year.

By virtue of his office Mr. Kelsey is a member of the Board of Bank Commissioners; Clerk of the Board of State Canvassers; Clerk of the Court of Errors and Appeals; Clerk of the Court of Impeachment; Clerk of the Court of Pardons; Clerk of the Prerogative Court; Commissioner of the State Library; Scientific School Commissioner, and State Commissioner of Insurance.

Mr. Kelsey is also a member of other boards, and the duties of his office in other respects are multifarious.

MR. JOSEPH D. HALL is Assistant Secretary of State. He "shall, during the absence or inability through sickness or other cause, of the Secretary of State, have the same powers and perform all the duties which are now imposed by law on the Secretary of State."

State Treasurer.

GEORGE M. WRIGHT, Bordentown.

Mr. Wright was born at New Shoreham, Rhode Island, in the year 1817. He was educated in a select school at Milford, Otsego county, N. Y., whither he had removed in his nineteenth year. He resided there for two or three years, and removed to New York City in 1841. He took a steamboat agency, and in 1854 was one of three partners who bought a line of steamboats. In 1852, he removed to New Brunswick, and three years later to Bordentown, where he has resided ever since. In 1865 he was elected State Senator for Burlington county. For eight or nine years he was inspector and collector of the Delaware and Raritan Canal Company, during the Camden and Amboy administration. He has been a director of the Bordentown Bank for four years. In 1876 he was elected State Treasurer in Joint Meeting of the two houses of the Legislature, and in 1879 he was re-elected to the same position. His term expires on March 4th of the present year.

State Comptroller.

EDWARD J. ANDERSON, Trenton.

Edward J. Anderson, the present Comptroller of the Treasury, was born in Hunterdon county, in this State, December 15th, 1830. After receiving a common school education he engaged in mercantile pursuits in Philadelphia, Pa., until the breaking out of the civil war in 1861, when he returned to New Jersey, and accepted the position of principal assistant in the Adjutant General's Department of the State, which position he occupied until the close of the war. Resigning this, he engaged in business in New York, but retained his residence in New Jersey, and in 1871, when the control of the office of Comptroller of the Treasury passed into the hands of the Republicans, he consented, after urgent solicitation, to accept the position of first assistant in this department. This position he occupied for nine years, and when, in 1880, the office of Comptroller became vacant, the Republican Legislature chose him as head of the department.

By virtue of his office the Comptroller is a member of the following boards: Inspectors of the State Prison, Trustees of the Fund for the Support of Public Schools, State Board of Education, Commissioners of the State Library, Commissioners of Railroad Taxation, and Commissioners of Savings Banks, all of which positions involve the performance of arduous duties, and to none of which is there any compensation attached, excepting that of five hundred dollars a year for the performance of the duties of Inspector of the State Prison.

Previous to his election as Comptroller of the Treasury, Mr. Anderson has never sought any public office, nor has he held any excepting that of Commissioner of Fisheries, which he accepted in 1877, at the solicitation of Governor McClellan, and the duties of which he has since performed as a labor of love, there being no compensation nor perquisites attached to the office.

Mr. Anderson has no idea that there is any public demand for his biography, but has written this little sketch solely to oblige his friend, the publisher of this manual.

His term expires in 1883.

Attorney General.

JOHN P. STOCKTON, Trenton.

John Potter Stockton was born at Princeton, August 2d, 1826, and is a son of the late Commodore Stockton, U. S. N. He graduated from Princeton College in the class of 1843, and studied law with the late Judge R. S. Field. He was admitted to practice as an attorney at the April term, 1847, of the Supreme Court, and was called to the bar as counselor in 1850, and practiced law in New Jersey until 1857, when he was appointed U. S. Minister to Rome by President Buchanan. He held that position until 1861, when he returned to his native land, and recommenced the practice of law in Trenton. He was elected to the Senate of the United States for six years, for the term commencing March 4th, 1865, to succeed Hon. J. C. Ten Eyck, but was unseated after serving one year. He was, however, re-elected to the United States Senate for the term commencing March 4th, 1869, and served the full term, when he returned to Trenton and recommenced

the practice of law in Trenton. He was appointed Attorney General of the State, and sworn into office, for the term of five years, on April 8th, 1877.

Senator Stockton was appointed, with Judges Ryerson and Randolph, as Commissioner to revise and simplify the proceedings and practice in the courts of law, and made a report to the Legislature, which was adopted.

Adjutant General.

WILLIAM S. STRYKER, Trenton.

William S. Stryker was born at Trenton, New Jersey, June 6th, 1838. He was educated at the College of New Jersey, graduating there in the year 1858. He commenced the study of law, and had nearly completed the course when the war broke out. As stated in "New Jersey and the Rebellion," "He entered the military service of the country in response to the first call for troops. He then assisted in organizing the Fourteenth Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers, and, in February, 1863, was ordered to Hilton Head, South Carolina, and made Major and A. D. C. to Major General Gillmore, then in command of the Tenth Army Corps. He participated in the capture of Morris Island, and the bloody night attack on Fort Wagner. Subsequently he was transferred to the north on account of illness, and placed in charge of the Pay Department U. S. Army, at Parole Camp, Columbus, Ohio. He was brevetted Lieutenant Colonel for meritorious services during the war, and, resigning in June, 1866, was soon after placed upon the staff of the Executive of New Jersey." On April 12th, 1867, he was made Brigadier General and Adjutant General of New Jersey, which position he holds at the present time. He was brevetted Major General, for long and meritorious services, February 9th, 1874. He has compiled officially and published a "Roster of Jerseymen in the Revolutionary War," a "Roster of New Jersey Volunteers in the Civil War," and several works on historical subjects relating to New Jersey. He was made a counselor at law of the State of Ohio in the year 1865; is a member of historical societies, a Fellow of the American Geographical Society, and a member of the Society of the Cincinnati.

Quartermaster General.

LEWIS PERRINE, Trenton.

Lewis Perrine was born in Freehold township, Monmouth county, September 15th, 1815, and attended the Lawrenceville High School, from which he graduated and entered Princeton College in 1835, graduating with the class of 1838. He studied law with Hons. Garret D. Wall and James S. Green, at Princeton. He settled in Trenton in 1841, and was appointed and served as Military Secretary to Governor Fort. He was appointed Aid-de-Camp on the staff of Governor Price in 1854, and was commissioned Quartermaster General, *vice* Samuel R. Hamilton, deceased, September 22d, 1855. His services during the late war, which were both arduous and trying, were executed with rare ability and expedition. The State of New Jersey having more troops in the field than the regular forces of the United States, made the duties of the office very laborious, requiring much skill and endurance in their execution. For meritorious services in the discharge of the same he was made Brevet Major General by the Senate, on recommendation of Governor Parker, in 1865.

General Perrine still holds the office of Quartermaster General, and is, besides, acting Paymaster General of the State.

Commander of the National Guard.

MAJOR GENERAL GERSHOM MOTT, Trenton.

General Mott was born near Trenton, N. J., on April 7th, 1822, and was educated at the Trenton Academy. He began his business career when he was fourteen years of age, in a commercial establishment in New York, and shortly before the breaking out of the Mexican war he relinquished his position in New York and went to reside temporarily with his father in New Jersey. In 1846, when President Polk called for fifty thousand volunteers, he offered his services to the government, and was commissioned as Second Lieutenant, and assigned to the Tenth U. S. Infantry. He served with his organization during the entire war, distinguished himself for coolness in danger, and for his

exactness as a disciplinarian. At the termination of the war, he resigned his position in the army, and in recognition of his meritorious services he was appointed Collector of the Port of Lambertton—a position previously held by his father. He retained the position until the Spring of 1849, when he was removed to make room for President Taylor's appointee. He then accepted a clerical situation at Bordentown, in the office of the Delaware and Raritan Canal Company, and in 1855 was appointed Teller of the Bordentown Bank.

At the breaking out of the war, when the famous Second New Jersey Brigade—composed of Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Regiments of Infantry—was formed, he was appointed, on August 4th, 1861, Lieutenant Colonel of the Fifth N. J. Vols. Practically—Colonel Starr being ranking officer and Acting Brigadier General—he was the commander of the Fifth, and under his supervision its men were thoroughly disciplined and drilled. In December, 1861, the regiment was attached to Hooker's "old" division, at Budd's Ferry, Maryland, and received its baptismal fire at the battle of Williamsburg. In this battle the New Jersey Brigade took a leading part, and for a time held the entire rebel army in check—the Fifth Regiment being for more than nine hours exposed to a frightfully destructive fire. For the gallant manner in which he held his ground, Lieutenant Colonel Mott was promoted (May 7th, 1862,) to the colonelcy of the Sixth Regiment, N. J. Vols. In this position his soldierly qualities became more and more conspicuous. He was severely wounded in the arm in the second battle of Bull Run, July 28th, 1862. He was promoted Brigadier General, and assigned to the command of the Second New Jersey Brigade on December 4th, (Third Brigade, Second Division, Third Army Corps.) He was again wounded at the battle of Chancellorsville, May 3d, 1863, and it was only when weakened by loss of blood that he consented to go to the rear. In the Spring of 1864, when the Army of the Potomac moved to the Wilderness, General Mott was placed in command of the Fourth Division of the Second Corps, (afterwards Third Division, Second Corps,) a position he held until the end of the war. His management of the division was as able as that of his brigade and regiment, and on September 10th, 1864, he was brevetted Major General. On April 6th, 1865, he was again wounded in a skirmish

at Amelia Springs. Upon the dissolution of the army, he had command of the Provisional Corps, and when that was disbanded, he was ordered to report at Washington. In the August following, he was detailed to serve on the Wirz Commission, and on December 1st, 1865, was made a full Major General of Volunteers—being the first New Jersey soldier to receive the brevet of Major General, and the only one to retain the full rank. On February 20th, 1866, his resignation was accepted, and, returning to his home in New Jersey, he accepted the Paymastership of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company. In 1867, he declined the colonelcy of the Thirty-third U. S. Infantry. In 1873, he was appointed Commander of the New Jersey National Guard, with the rank of Major General, which position he still occupies. He was appointed on September 1st, 1875, Treasurer of the State of New Jersey to fill a vacancy; and on March 29th, 1876, he was appointed Keeper of the State Prison—his term expiring in 1881.

Clerk of the Supreme Court.

BENJAMIN F. LEE, Trenton.

Mr. Lee was born in Port Elizabeth, Cumberland county, N. J. His father, Hon. Thomas Lee, was a prominent public man, having served several terms in Congress and the State Legislature, and been a successful merchant in Port Elizabeth, where he died in 1856. The Hon. Thomas Lee was a brother of Colonel Francis Lee, of the regular army, and a graduate of West Point, who distinguished himself in the Mexican war, and the father of Doctor Thomas Lee, a surgeon in the regular army, who died in 1838 from disease contracted in the Florida war. This branch of the Lee family are descendants of the Lees and Alexanders (Scotch and Irish) who emigrated to this county prior to the Revolution.

The subject of this sketch finished a thorough English education under the tutorship of John Gummere, at Burlington, in 1845, and immediately entered his father's store, at Port Elizabeth, as partner. In time he succeeded the firm of Thomas and Benjamin F. Lee, and finally, in 1860, retired from the business altogether. In 1863 he was elected treasurer of the Cape May and

Millville Railroad Company, and in 1866 treasurer of the West Jersey Marl and Transportation Company, which position he resigned upon entering on the duties of Clerk of the Supreme Court. He was for several years a director of the State Agricultural Society of New Jersey. Like his father, he was always an earnest and active supporter of the Democratic doctrine, and took an active part in politics. In 1856 he was a Presidential Elector, and had served a term on the State Central Committee. In 1858, his friends of the First District presented his name in convention for nomination for Congress, and he received thirty-nine of the forty-one votes necessary to a choice. He was afterwards nominated for the Legislature from this district, which was largely Republican, and after an exciting contest, was defeated by only three votes. In 1870, Mr. Lee was nominated for Congress in the First District. The district usually gave 3,700 Republican majority, and that year about 1,500 colored votes were added, making nearly 6,000 to overcome, but he was defeated by only 1,800 votes. This was the first inroad made upon the large Republican majority in the district. In the Gubernatorial Convention that nominated Hon. Joel Parker, in 1871, Mr. Lee received 118 votes—the entire strength of his district. In 1872 he was appointed, by Governor Parker, Clerk of the Supreme Court, which appointment was unanimously confirmed by the Senate. In 1877 he was re-appointed by Governor Bedle, and his appointment had the singular and unusual compliment of a confirmation by the Senate without the customary reference to a committee.

Clerk in Chancery.

GEORGE S. DURYEE, Trenton.

Mr. Duryee was born in the city of Newark, in 1850, and is a son of the late Peter S. Duryee, who was for many years a prominent manufacturer in that city, and who died in 1877. Mr. Duryee received his elementary education in New England, and was graduated at Rutgers College, New Jersey, in 1872. Previously, however, he was engaged in business in his native city for four years. He made a tour of Europe, during which

he visited all the principal countries of that continent, and upon his return home he entered the law office of Messrs. McCarter & Keen, of Newark, where he studied the profession. He was admitted to the bar as an attorney in 1875, and three years later as a counselor. In 1877 he was elected to the House of Assembly from the then fourth district of Essex county, and in the following year he was re-elected. Although the district was considered Republican, Mr. Duryee carried it over his popular opponent, Mr. Martin R. Dennis, by a majority of 142. The second time he ran his majority was largely increased. During his legislative career he always took a prominent part in the proceedings of the House, was a ready debater, a clear thinker, and an able exponent of the principles of his party. In 1878 he received the caucus nomination of his party, which was then in the minority, for the Speakership. In 1881 he was nominated by Governor Ludlow as Clerk in Chancery for a term of five years, and the Senate, although largely Republican, unhesitatingly and unanimously confirmed the nomination. Mr. Duryee, notwithstanding he is quite a young man, has rapidly risen to prominence in the councils of his party, and, from present indications, there is scarcely a doubt that before the lapse of many years he will take rank as one of its most trusted leaders. His term expires in March, 1886.

State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

ELLIS A. APGAR, Trenton.

Ellis A. Apgar was born at Peapack, Somerset county, N. J., March 20th, 1836; received his preparatory education in the public school of his native village, and graduated from the New Jersey State Normal School in 1857. He then engaged in teaching, and, in 1862, entered Rutgers College, from which he graduated in 1866. A few months previous to his graduation he was appointed Professor of Mathematics in the State Normal School. On the creation of the State Board of Education, in 1866, Mr. Apgar was appointed State Superintendent. By his efforts the supervision of the schools was transferred from the Town Superintendents to the County Superintendents, and he was instrumental in

securing the vote of the Legislature which made the schools free by the levy of an annual State tax. He has done much towards the improvement of the school buildings, furniture, apparatus, &c. The value of school property has risen during his administration from \$1,645,000 to \$6,300,398.

Commissioner of Railroad Taxation.

JAMES S. YARD, Freehold.

Mr. Yard was born in the city of Trenton, April 20th, 1826, and is a son of the late Captain Joseph A. Yard. He was educated at the Trenton Academy, and left school at the age of fourteen years to act as book-keeper for his father in the auction business. Afterwards he entered the *True American* office to learn the art of printing. He spent several years in learning the mechanical branch of the trade. He was a skillful compositor and pressman, and at one time worked the entire weekly edition of the *True American* on a hand press. In 1846 he started the *Weekly Visitor* in the city of Trenton, and, after conducting it for three months, sold it. Subsequently he started the *Village Record*, now *Gazette*, at Hightstown. In January, 1854, he purchased the *Monmouth Democrat*, and has conducted it ever since. He was a member of the Monmouth County Board of Chosen Freeholders for the term of three years. He was Major of the Third Regiment of Militia during the three months' service, at the outbreak of the late war. He was connected with all the military operations for raising troops until the close of the war, and was appointed by Governor Olden to draft the militia for Monmouth county, and was Commander of Camp Vredenburg, having raised the Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Regiments of Volunteers, by virtue of appointment from Governor Olden. Was also commissioned as commander of Camp Bayard, at Trenton, which was declined. Held several commissions under Governor Parker during the war, in connection with New Jersey troops in the field. Was appointed Commissioner of Railroad Taxation by Governor Parker, in 1873, which position he still holds. In 1878, he was appointed by Governor McClellan Deputy Quartermaster.

State Prison Keeper.

PATRICK HENRY LAVERTY, Trenton.

Mr. Laverty was born in Ireland about fifty years ago, and when but six years of age he, with his father and mother, came to this country. Shortly after their arrival they located at Saugerties, on the Hudson, where they established themselves in business. Patrick, the youngest of the family, after attending the village schools for many years, was sent to a high educational institute at Sheffield Plains, Massachusetts. There he remained until the death of his father, which occurred when he was about sixteen years of age. It was the intention of Mr. Laverty's father to educate his son for some professional pursuit, but after the death of the old gentleman young Laverty determined to abandon his collegiate course and enter upon mercantile pursuits. He went to New York City, where he engaged in business. He worked hard in various positions until, in 1851, he was appointed to a most responsible place in the Adams Express Company. He acted as treasure messenger for the company in California—his route extending from San Francisco to Chagres, Isthmus of Panama. At that time the duties of that office required a man who could be relied upon under all circumstances, and who was possessed of great judgment and courage. Mr. Laverty filled the bill exactly, and when, in 1853, he resigned to come East, the severance of his connection with the company was greatly deplored by its officials. Before leaving San Francisco a banquet was tendered him, and more than one hundred of his former colleagues and prominent citizens did honor to the occasion. During his services with the company he carried millions of dollars in treasure, and although his path was constantly beset by banditti and the worst of cut-throats, he never lost a single dollar. The company honored him with testimonials of the highest order. He returned once more to the village of Saugerties, where he married Miss Annie Masterson, and for over twenty-three years she has been to him a most devoted wife and an exemplary mother to his children. He was engaged for a short time in the grocery business at Saugerties, and subsequently in New York City, in the manufacture of

clothing for the California trade. In 1860 he removed with his family to Jersey City, where he became engaged in the crockery business. Subsequently he accepted the chief clerkship of the eastern division of the Erie Railway, a position which he held with credit to himself for many years. In 1871 he was elected as Assessor in the Second District of Jersey City, and shortly afterwards he was appointed one of the Directors of the Board of Education. He filled the latter office for two terms, and declined a nomination for a third. In 1874 he was elected Sheriff of Hudson county by a majority of 2,700 votes, and held that office for four years. In 1876 he was elected as a delegate to the St. Louis Convention, and whilst there he was an ardent supporter of ex-Governor Joel Parker for the Presidential nomination. In that year he worked hard and unceasingly for the election of the Democratic ticket headed by Tilden and Hendricks. At every election since he took a leading part, and every Democratic victory won in the State owed much to his indefatigable exertions. Owing to dissensions in the ranks of his own party, he was defeated for Congress in 1878. In March, 1881, he was nominated by Governor Ludlow for the office of State Prison Keeper for a term of five years. The Senate refused to confirm the nomination, and subsequently the Governor appointed Mr. Laverty to fill the vacancy. That he will be renominated and confirmed during the present session of the Legislature his friends have not the least doubt.

Mr. Laverty made one of the best Sheriffs Hudson county ever had, and already he has proved himself to be an excellent Prison Keeper. He is remarkable for his fine social qualities and generous charity to the poor.

COUNTY DIRECTORY.

**Senators, Assemblymen, County Officers, with
the Date of the Expiration of their Term of
Office, Time of holding Court, &c.**

Assemblymen and County Collectors' term of office is one year. The date of expiration of term of office of President Judge, who is one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, will be found under that head in the List of State Officers.

Atlantic County.

County Seat—May's Landing. Population, 744.

Senator—John J. Gardner, R., '84.

Assemblyman—Joseph H. Shinn, D.

Sheriff—Isaac Collins, '84.

Coroners—Gerry Valentine, '82; Elisha E. Hudson, '84; Joseph P. Canby, '84.

County Clerk—Lorenzo A. Down, '83.

Surrogate—S. R. Divinney, '82.

County Collector—Joseph W. Thompson, Jr.

President Judge—Alfred Reed.

Lay Judges—Enoch Cordery, '82; Joseph Scull, '83; Richard J. Burns, '86.

Prosecutor of the Pleas—Alexander H. Sharp, '83.

Terms of Court—April, September, December—second Tuesday.

Bergen County.

County Seat—Hackensack. Population, 4,248.

Senator—Isaac Wortendyke, D., '84.

Assemblymen—Elias H. Sisson, D.; John Van Busom, D.

Sheriff—Isaac A. Hopper, '84.

Coroners—William H. Harrison, '83; Kenneth C. King and William Taylor, '84.

County Clerk—Samuel Taylor, '85.

Surrogate—John M. Knapp, '83.

County Collector—John W. Bogart.

President Judge—Jonathan Dixon.

Law Judge—William E. Skinner, '83.

Lay Judges—Garret G. Ackerson, '82; William S. Banta, '84.

Prosecutor of the Pleas—A. D. Campbell, '85.

Terms of Court—April, September and December—first Tuesday.

Burlington County.

County Seat—Mount Holly.

Senator—William Budd Deacon, R., '83.

Assemblymen—W. H. Carter, R.; Thomas M. Locke, R.; Henry C. Herr, R.

Sheriff—Nathan W. C. Hayes, '84.

Coroners—William L. Darby, '83; Franklin B. Keeler and George W. Bishop, '84.

County Clerk—John B. Deacon, '83.

Surrogate—John R. Howell, '86.

County Collector—Joseph Powell.

President Judge—Joel Parker.

Lay Judges—Clayton Lippincott, '82; Clayton A. Black, '83; William Parry, '84.

Prosecutor of the Pleas—Charles E. Hendrickson, '85.

Terms of Court—April, September and December—third Tuesday.

Camden County.

County Seat—Camden. Population, 41,659.

Senator—Albert Merritt, R., '85.

Assemblymen—Robert F. S. Heath, D.; Christopher J. Mines, Jr., R.; John H. McMurray, R.

Sheriff—Theodore B. Gibbs, '84.

Coroners—Jacob S. Justice, John D. Leckner and James Duble, '84.

County Clerk—John Hollinshead, '85.

Surrogate—David B. Brown, '86.

County Collector—Ezra Stokes.

Register or Deeds—John Evans, '85.

President Judge—Joel Parker.

Law Judge—David J. Pancoast, '82.

Lay Judges—Isaiah Woolston, '83; Joel Horner, '84.

Prosecutor of the Pleas—Richard S. Jenkins, '84.

Terms of Court—Second Tuesday in January, first Tuesday in May and October.

Cape May County.

County Seat—Cape May. Population, 1,699.

Senator—Waters B. Miller, D., '83.

Assemblyman—Furman L. Richardson, R.

Sheriff—Remington Corson, '84.

Coroners—Daniel C. Eldridge, James Chester and Eugene C. Cole, '84.

County Clerk—Jonathan Hand, '85.

Surrogate—William Hildreth, '82.

County Collector—David T. Smith.

President Judge—Alfred Reed.

Lay Judges—Jesse H. Devisty, '82; Somers Gandy, '83; Joseph E. Hughes, '84.

Prosecutor of the Pleas—James R. Hoagland, '83.

Terms of Court—Fourth Tuesday in April and September, third Tuesday in December.

Cumberland County.

County Seat—Bridgeton. Population, 8,722.

Senator—Isaac T. Nichols, R., '84.

Assemblymen—Charles Ladow, R.; Philip P. Baker, D.

Sheriff—Seth P. Husted, '84.

Coroners—Thomas Corson, Sr., '82; Daniel E. Woodruff and William F. Compton, '84.

County Clerk—Daniel Sharp, '82.

Surrogate—Samuel Steinmetz, '83.

County Collector—Henry B. Lupton.

President Judge—Alfred Reed.

Lay Judges—Elias Doughty, '82; Nathaniel Stratton, '83; Alphonso Woodruff, '84.

Prosecutor of the Pleas—James R. Hoagland, '85.

Terms of Court—First Tuesday in January, May and October.

Essex County.

County Seat—Newark. Population, 136,508.

Senator—William Stainsby, R., '85.

Assemblymen—John H. Parsons, R.; Robert McGowan, D.; Roderick Robertson, R.; David Young, R.; Ulysses B. Brewster, R.; Edward R. Pennington, R.; Adam Turkes, D.; vacancy; Edwin B. Smith, R.; Michael McMahon, D.

Sheriff—William Wright, '84.

Coroners—Charles W. Hagen, Joshua W. Reed, and Alfred F. Munn, '84.

County Clerk—William A. Smith, '82.

Surrogate—C. Meyer Zulick, '84.

County Collector—P. S. Pierson.

Register of Deeds—Henry W. Egner, '84.

President Judge—David A. Depue.

Law Judge—Ludlow McCarter, '85.

Lay Judges—John H. Meeker, '82; Stephen W. Tichenor, '83.

Prosecutor of the Pleas—G. N. Abeel, '82.

Terms of Court—First Tuesday in April, September and December.

Gloucester County.

County Seat—Woodbury. Population, 2,298.

Senator—Thomas M. Ferrell, D., '85.

Assemblyman—Abijah S. Hewitt, D.

Sheriff—John W. Downes, '84.

Coroners—Charles B. Wolf, '83; Adon W. Cattell and R. Morrison Pedrick, '84.

County Clerk—S. P. Loudenslager, '82.

Surrogate—W. H. Livermore, '84.

County Collector—Joseph Paul.

President Judge—Joel Parker.

Lay Judges—Benjamin F. Carter, '82; Samuel T. Miller, '83; John M. Moon, '84.

Prosecutor of the Pleas—Belmont Perry, '84.

Terms of Court—First Tuesday in April, September and December.

Hudson County.

County Seat—Jersey City. Population, 120,722.

Senator—Elijah T. Paxton, D., '84.

Assemblymen—George H. Farrier, R.; John O'Rourke, D.; Thomas V. Cator, Anti-Monop.; David M. Durell, R.; David W. Lawrence, R.; James C. Clarke, D.; Dennis McLaughlin, D.; William McAdoo, D.; Robert McCague, Jr., D.; James J. Casey, D.

Sheriff—Cornelius J. Cronan, '84.

Coroners—Robert Duffy, Robert Elliott and John J. Devitt, '84.

County Clerk—H. K. Van Horn, '85.

Surrogate—William McAvoy, '85.

County Collector—E. W. Kingsland.
 Register of Deeds—Jeremiah B. Cleveland, '85.
 President Judge—Manning M. Knapp.
 Law Judge—Abraham Q. Garretson, '83.
 Lay Judges—John Brinkerhoff, '82; Asa W. Fry, '84.
 Prosecutor of the Pleas—Alexander T. McGill, '83.
 Terms of Court—First Tuesday in April, September
 and December.

Hunterdon County.

County Seat—Flemington. Population, 1,751.
 Senator—Eli Bosenbury, D., '83.
 Assemblymen—Geo. H. Mathews, D.; Jacob Hipp, D.
 Sheriff—George G. Lunger, '84.
 Coroners—George T. Ribble, Hugh Reynolds and
 John C. Lake, '84.
 County Clerk—John M. Hyde, '83.
 Surrogate—William H. Johnson, '84.
 County Collector—William W. Swayze.
 President Judge—Mercer Beasley.
 Law Judge—Augustus E. Sanderson, '86.
 Lay Judges—John L. Jones, '83; James P. Huff-
 man, '84.
 Prosecutor of the Pleas—Edward P. Conkling, '86.
 Terms of Court—Second Tuesday in April, and first
 Tuesday in September and December.

Mercer County.

County Seat—Trenton. Population, 29,910.
 Senator—John Taylor, R., '84.
 Assemblymen—Nelson M. Lewis, R.; Eckford Moore,
 D.; William J. Convery, D.
 Sheriff—Amos Sickel, '84.
 Coroners—Thomas Abbott, John Bucknum and John
 R. D. Bower, '84.
 County Clerk—Randolph H. Moore, '82.
 Surrogate—John H. Scudder, '84.
 County Collector—William T. Allen.
 President Judge—Mercer Beasley.
 Law Judge—John H. Stewart, '85.
 Lay Judges—Edward T. R. Applegate, '82; William
 S. Yard, '83.
 Prosecutor of the Pleas—Mercer Beasley, Jr., '84.
 Terms of Court—Third Tuesday in January, second
 Tuesday in May, and first Tuesday in October.

Middlesex County.

County Seat—New Brunswick. Population, 17,166.
Senator—Isaac L. Martin, R., '83.
Assemblymen—John Adair, R.; James H. Van Cleef, D.; James H. Goodwin, R.
Sheriff—Andrew J. Disbrow, '84.
Coroners—Samuel C. Ensign, Henry Blumer, and George G. Clark, '84.
County Clerk—Charles S. Hill, '82.
Surrogate—William Reilley, Jr., '82.
County Collector—Levi D. Jarrard.
President Judge—Edward W. Scudder.
Law Judge—Andrew K. Cogswell, '85.
Lay Judges—Charles S. Scott, '82; Charles F. Newton, '83.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—C. T. Cowenhoven, '82.
Terms of Court—First Tuesday in April, September and December.

Monmouth County.

County Seat—Freehold. Population, 2,432.
Senator—John S. Applegate, R., '85.
Assemblymen—Peter Forman, Jr., D.; David A. Bell, D.; Benjamin Griggs, R.
Sheriff—John I. Thompson, '84.
Coroners—John Neafie, Theodore S. Woolley and John P. Cooper, '84.
County Clerk—T. V. Arrowsmith, '83.
Surrogate—A. R. Throckmorton, '83.
County Collector—John H. Laird.
President Judge—Edward W. Scudder.
Law Judge—Alfred Walling, Jr., '85.
Lay Judges—John Remsen, '82; John L. Wheeler, '83.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—John E. Lanning, '82.
Terms of Court—First Tuesday after the first day of January, first Tuesday in May and October.

Morris County.

County Seat—Morristown. Population, 5,418.
Senator—James C. Youngblood, R., '84.
Assemblymen—William C. Johnson, R.; John F. Post, R.; Oscar Lindsley, D.

Sheriff—William H. Howell, '84.

Coroners—Julius A. Drake, Jacob Z. Budd and Samuel Schuyler, '84.

County Clerk—Melvin S. Condit, '83.

Surrogate—Charles A. Gillen, '83.

County Collector—William H. Lambert.

President Judge—William J. Magie.

Law Judge—Francis Child, '83.

Lay Judges—David W. Delliker, '82; Freeman Wood, '84.

Prosecutor of the Pleas—Geo. W. Forsyth, '85.

Terms of Court—Third Tuesday in January, and first Tuesday in May and October.

Ocean County.

County Seat—Toms River. Population about 1,300.

Senator—Abraham C. B. Havens, R., '84.

Assemblyman—Clifford Horner, D.

Sheriff—James J. Allen, '84.

Coroners—Abraham Lower, Walter H. Wright and Luke A. Courtenay, '84.

County Clerk—William I. James, '85.

Surrogate—Charles W. Potter, '85.

County Collector—E. Cowperthwait.

President Judge—Bennet Van Syckel.

Lay Judges—William A. Low, '82; Richard H. Conover, '83; William Jeffry, '84.

Prosecutor of the Pleas—Thomas W. Middleton, '82.

Terms of Court—First Tuesday in January, May and October.

Passaic County.

County Seat—Paterson. Population, 51,031.

Senator—Garret A. Hobart, R., '83.

Assemblymen—Joseph A. Greaves, R.; Patrick Henry Shields, R.; William F. Gaston, R.; Thomas Flynn, D.

Sheriff—Winfield S. Cox, '84.

Coroners—James W. Collins, George F. Newcomb and Nixon Campbell, '84.

County Clerk—William M. Smith, '86.

Surrogate—Henry McDanolds, '85.

County Collector—William H. Hayes.

President Judge—Jonathan Dixon.

Law Judge—Absalom B. Woodruff, *ad interim*.

Lay Judges—John R. Daggers, '82; Henry P. Simons, '83.

Prosecutor of the Pleas—Eugene Stevenson, '86.

Terms of Court—Fourth Tuesday in April and September, and the first Tuesday after the first day of January.

Salem County.

County Seat—Salem. Population, 5,056.

Senator—George Hires, R., '85.

Assemblyman—Henry Coombs, R.

Sheriff—Charles D. Coles, '84.

Coroners—Charles W. Denn, John Q. A. Donny and William Carney, '84.

County Clerk—J. M. Lippincott, '84.

Surrogate—George R. Morrison, '82.

County Collector—A. Smith Reeves.

President Judge—Alfred Reed.

Lay Judges—Allen Wallace, '82; William Plummer, '83; Joseph Cook, '84.

Prosecutor of the Pleas—Albert H. Slape, '85.

Terms of Court—Third Tuesday in January, May and October.

Somerset County.

County Seat—Somerville. Population, 3,105.

Senator—Eugene S. Doughty, D., '85.

Assemblyman—William A. Schomp, D.

Sheriff—Lewis A. Thompson, '83.

Coroners—Henry G. Wagoner, Amadee F. Voorhees and William J. Swinton, '84.

County Clerk—M. H. Vandever, '85.

Surrogate—William H. Long, '83.

County Collector—A. Berry.

President Judge—William J. Magie.

Lay Judges—Andrew V. D. B. Vosseller, '82; John M. Garrettson, '83; Joseph Thompson, '84.

Prosecutor of the Pleas—James J. Bergen, '82.

Terms of Court—Third Tuesday in April, September and December.

Sussex County.

County Seat—Newton. Population, 2,513.

Senator—Thomas Lawrence, D., '83.

Assemblyman—William E. Ross.

Sheriff—Jacob E. Hornbeck, '84.

Coroners—Levi D. Miller, Emerson B. Potter and Jacob C. Price, '84.

County Clerk—John H. Neldon (fill vacancy), '82.

Surrogate—G. B. Dunning, '83.

County Collector—Theodore Morford.

President Judge—William J. Magie.

Law Judge—Lewis J. Martin, '86.

Lay Judges—Hiram C. Clark, '83; James B. Huston, '84.

Prosecutor of the Pleas—Lewis Cochran, '84.

Terms of Court—First Tuesday in April, September and December.

Union County.

County Seat—Elizabeth. Population, 28,229.

Senator—Benjamin A. Vail, R., '85.

Assemblymen—John T. Dunn, D.; George T. Parrott, R.; Frank L. Sheldon, R.

Sheriff—Thomas Forsyth, '84.

Coroners—Henry J. Strahemeyer, Jr., '82; Monroe B. Long and Henry H. Lowrie, '84.

County Clerk—James S. Vosseller, '82.

Surrogate—James J. Gerber, '82.

County Collector—Patrick Sheridan.

President Judge—Bennet Van Syckel.

Law Judge—Thomas F. McCormick, '83.

Lay Judges—David Mulford, '82; Nathan Harper, *ad interim*.

Prosecutor of the Pleas—William R. Wilson, '86.

Terms of Court—First Tuesday in January, May and October.

Warren County.

County Seat—Belvidere. Population, 1,773.

Senator—George H. Beatty, D., '85.

Assemblymen—William Fritts, D.; Robert Bond, D.

Sheriff—William K. Bowers, '84.

Coroners—W. Scott Johnson, William M. Mayberry and Augustus Delliker, '84.

County Clerk—William L. Hoagland, '85.

Surrogate—Martin C. Swartsweller, '84.

County Collector—P. H. Hann.

President Judge—Mercer Beasley.

Law Judge—William H. Morrow, '82.

Lay Judges—Jehiel T. Kern, '83; James Somerville, '84.

Prosecutor of the Pleas—Sylvester C. Smith, '86.

Terms of Court—Fourth Tuesday in April, third Tuesday in September, and the first Tuesday after the fourth Tuesday in December.

TIME OF HOLDING COURTS.

The Court of Chancery meets on the first Tuesday in February, the third Tuesday in May, and the third Tuesday in October.

The Supreme Court meets on the third Tuesday in February, the first Tuesday in June, and the first Tuesday in November.

The Court of Errors and Appeals meets on the first Tuesday in March, the third Tuesday in June, and the third Tuesday in November.

The Court of Pardons meets on the same days as the foregoing court.

The Prerogative Court meets on the same days as the Court of Chancery.

The U. S. Circuit Court meets on the fourth Tuesday in March and the fourth Tuesday in September.

The U. S. District Court meets on the third Tuesdays in January, April, June and September.

The circuits of New Jersey are divided as follows:

1st District—Cape May, Cumberland, Salem and Atlantic. Justice Reed.

2d District—Gloucester, Camden and Burlington. Justice Parker.

3d District—Mercer, Hunterdon and Warren. Chief Justice Beasley.

4th Dist.—Middlesex & Monmouth. Justice Scudder.

5th District—Somerset, Morris and Sussex. Justice Magie.

6th District—Bergen and Passaic. Justice Dixon.

7th District—Essex. Justice Depue.

8th District—Hudson. Justice Knapp.

9th District—Union and Ocean. Justice Van Syckel.

For time of holding Courts, see County Directory.

CENSUS OF NEW JERSEY.

1880.

The following statement exhibits the results of the first count of population according to the schedules returned to the Census Office by the enumerators of the several districts concerned.

The statement of the population in relation to any township, town, city or county is still subject to possible corrections by reason of the discovery of omissions or duplications of names in the lists of inhabitants returned.

Names of cities, towns and villages are indented and placed under the townships in which they are respectively situated, and the population of the township includes, in every case, that of all villages within it.

The towns and villages marked with an asterisk (*), a dagger (†), or a double dagger (‡) are unincorporated, and their population is given only approximately, as their limits cannot be sharply defined.

ATLANTIC COUNTY.

Atlantic City.....	5,477	*Weymouth.....	191
Buena Vista township.....	885	Hammonton town and	
Egg Harbor township, in-		Hammonton township	
cluding the village of		co-extensive.....	1,776
Absecon.....	4,075	Mullica township, includ-	
Absecon village.....	507	ing the following vil-	
Egg Harbor city.....	1,232	lages	717
Galloway township, in-		*East Hammonton... 15	
cluding the following		*Elwood..... 326	
villages.....	2,337	*New Columbia..... 96	
*Oceanville	168	*Pleasant Mills..... 90	
*Port Republic..... 708		*Weekstown..... 68	
Hamilton township, in-		Weymouth township.....	741
cluding the following			
villages.....	1,464		18,706
*May's Landing..... 744		Population, 1870, 14,163.	

BERGEN COUNTY.

Englewood township.....	4,076	*Ramsey.....	345
Franklin township.....	2,206	Lodi township, including	
Harrington township.....	2,570	the following villages... 4,071	
Hobokus township, in-		*Carlstadt..... 1,060	
cluding the village of		*Lodi	986
Ramsey.....	2,920	*New Carlstadt..... 367	

*Woodbridge.....	348		*Ridgefield.....	221
Midland township.....	1,591		*Ridgefield Park....	77
New Barbadoes township, co-extensive with Hack- ensack village	4,248		*Shady Side.....	432
Palisade township, includ- ing the following vil- lages.....	2,302		*Taylorsville	257
*Cresskill	333		*Teaneck	238
*Huyler's Landing... 43			Ridgewood township.....	1,478
*Old and New Bridge 219			Saddle River township, in- cluding the village of	
*Schraalenburgh..... 507			East Passaic.....	1,355
*Tenafly.....1,019			*East Passaic.....	178
Ridgefield township, in- cluding the following villages	3,952		Union township, includ- ing the following vil- lages	3,164
*Bogota	145		*Kingsland	865
*Coytesville..... 424			*Rutherford.....2,299	
*Fairview..... 410			Washington township, in- cluding the village of	
*Fort Lee.....1,424			Westwood	2,853
*Leonia	266		*Westwood	309
*Little Ferry..... 58				36,786
			Population, 1870, 31,033.	

BURLINGTON COUNTY.

Bass Rivertownship.....	1,006	Easthampton township, including the village of	
Beverly township, includ- ing the following vil- lages.....	3,128	Unionville.....	*281
*Beverly	1,759	*Unionville,	98
*Delanco..... 452		Evesham township, in- cluding the following villages.....	1,602
*Edgewater..... 169		*Evesboro'.....	74
Bordentown township, in- cluding the following places	5,334	*Marlton.....	339
*Biddles Island vil- lage..... 27		Florence township.....	1,528
Bordentown city.....4 258		Little Egg Harbor town- ship, including the vil- lage of Tuckerton.....	1,881
*Fieldsboro village, 464		*Tuckerton.....	1,520
Burlington township.....	1,147	Lamberton township, in- cluding the village of	
Burlington city.....	6,090	Lumberton	1,689
Chester township, includ- ing the village of		*Lumberton	473
Moorestown	2,855	Mansfield township, in- cluding the following villages.....	1,648
*Moorestown.....1,497		*Columbus	547
Chesterfield township, in- cluding the following villages.....	1,525	*Georgetown.....	100
*Crosswicks	351	*Three Tuns.....	48
*Recklesstown..... 151		Medford township, in- cluding the village of	
*Sykesville	120	Medford	1,980
Cinnaminson township, including the following villages.....	2,184	*Medford	895
*Palmyra	571	Mount Laurel township...	1,739
*Riverton..... 586		New Hanover township, including the following villages.....	2,373
Delran township, includ- ing the following vil- lages.....	1,760	*Arneytown.....	64
*Bridgeboro'..... 400			
*Riverside	777		

*Population published in last Manual, 566.

*Cookstown.....	100	Washington township.....	389
*Ellisdale	49	Westhampton township,	
*Jacobstown.....	123	including the following	
*Paintville.....	149	villages.....	1,000
*Wrightstown	144	*Rancocas (part of), 80	
Northampton township...	4,630	(See Willingboro' town-	
Pemberton township, in-		ship.)	
cluding the borough of		*Smithville	285
Pemberton.....	2,885	Timbuctoo.....	108
Pemberton.....	799	Willingboro' township, in-	
Randolph township.....	428	cluding part of village	
Shamong township, in-		of Rancocas.....	743
cluding the village of		*Rancocas (part of) 172	
Atsion	1,097	(See Westhampton town-	
*Atsion.....	94	ship.)	
Southampton township,		Woodland township.....	325
including the village of		NOTE.—Rancocas village,	
Vincentown	2,269	in Westhampton and	
*Vincentown.....	683	Willingboro' town-	
Springfield township, in-		ships.....	252
cluding the village of			
Jacksonville	1,886		
*Jacksonville.....	94		
		Population, 1870, 53,774	55,402

CAMDEN COUNTY.

Camden city.....	41,659	Haddon township, includ-	
1st Ward	6,362	ing the borough of Had-	
2d "	6,060	donfield.....	2,551
3d "	3,952	Haddonfield.....	1,480
4th "	6,935	Stockton township, in-	
5th "	6,018	cluding the following	
6th "	3,720	places	3,532
7th "	4,426	*Cramer's Hill.....	65
8th "	4,186	*East Camden.....	535
Centre township, includ-		Merchantville	439
ing the village of Snow		*Wrightsville	247
Hill.....	1,538	Waterford township, in-	
*Snow Hill.....	429	cluding the following	
Delaware township, in-		villages.....	2,149
cluding the following		*Attica	183
villages.....	1,481	*Berlin	385
*Batesville.....	114	*Gibbsboro'	175
*Ellisburg.....	56	*Waterford	331
*Homesteadville	72	Winslow township, includ-	
Gloucester township, in-		ing the following vil-	
cluding the following		lages.....	2,158
places.....	7,874	*Tansboro'.....	284
*Blackwoodtown....	347	*Winslow.....	650
*Chew's Landing....	346		
*Gloucester city.....	5,347		
*Kirkwood.....	108		
		Population, 1870, 46,206	62,942

CAPE MAY COUNTY.

Cape May city.....	1,699	Cape May Point.....	198
Dennis township.....	1,812	Middle township, includ-	
Lower township, includ-		ing the following vil-	
ing the borough of Cape		lages.....	2,575
May Point.....	1,977	*Cape May C. H.....	570

*Dyer's Creek.....	356
*Goshen.....	464
*Green Creek	362
*Mayville	273
*Rio Grande.....	241

*Townsend Inlet.....	309
Upper township.....	1,702
	<hr/>
	9,765
Population, 1870, 8,529.	

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Bridgeton city.....	8,722
1st Ward	3,786
2d "	2,409
3d "	2,527
Commercial township, including the following villages	2,265
*Mauricetown	575
*Port Norris.....	885
Deerfield township, including the village of Deerfield.....	1,643
*Deerfield.....	181
Downe township, including the following villages.....	1,687
*Dividing Creek	677
*Newport	1,010
Fairfield township, including the following villages	3,215
*Cedarville.....	1,077
*Fairton.....	409
Greenwich township, including the village of Greenwich	1,245
*Greenwich	513
Hopewell township, including the following villages.....	1,764
*Roadstown	71
*Shiloh (part of).....	143

(See Stow Creek township.)	
Landis township, including the borough of Vineland	6,005
Vineland.....	2,519
Maurice River township, including the following villages.....	2,374
*Belle Plain.....	109
*Bricksboro'	129
*Cumberland.....	212
*Dorchester.....	329
*Ewing's Neck.....	339
*Heisterville.....	338
*Leesburg.....	473
*Port Elizabeth.....	445
Millville city.....	7,660
1st Ward	2,217
2d "	2,892
3d "	2,551
Stow Creek township, including part of the village of Shiloh	1,107
*Shiloh (part of).....	122
(See Hopewell township.)	
Note.—Shiloh village, in Hopewell and Stow Creek townships, 265	
	<hr/>
Population, 1870, 34,688.	37,687

ESSEX COUNTY.

Belleville township.....	3,004
Bloomfield township.....	5,748
Caldwell township.....	3,167
Clinton township, including the village of Irvington	2,742
Irvington.....	1,677
East Orange township, co-extensive with East Orange village.....	8,349
Franklin township.....	1,617
Livingston township.....	1,401
Milburn township.....	1,743
Mont Clair township.....	5,147
Newark city.....	136,508
1st Ward.....	7,616
2d "	8,187

3d Ward	6,572
4th "	6,745
5th "	5,343
6th "	15,784
7th "	8,183
8th "	12,025
9th "	6,793
10th "	11,321
11th "	6,140
12th "	12,977
13th "	18,260
14th "	3,670
15th "	6,892
Orange city.....	13,207
1st Ward	3,549
2d "	3,532
3d "	6,126

South Orange township, including the following villages.....	3,911	South Orange.....	2,178
*Hilton.....	316	West Orange township.....	3,385
*Maplewood.....	429		189,939
		Population, 1870, 143,907.	

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

Clayton township, includ- ing the village of Clay- ton	1,981	Logan township, includ- ing the following vil- lages	1,765
*Clayton	1,433	*Asbury.....	115
Deptford township, includ- ing the following places	3,818	*Bridgeport.....	441
*Wenonah.....	166	Mantua township, includ- ing the village of Barns- boro'	1,718
*Westville.....	170	*Barnsboro'.....	182
Woodbury city.....	2,298	Monroe township, includ- ing villages.....	1,858
Franklin township, includ- ing the village of Malaga	2,480	*Brooklyn.....	146
*Malaga.....	330	*Cole's Mill.....	142
Glassboro' township.....	2,088	*Cross Keys.....	127
Greenwich township, includ- ing the following villages.....	2,598	*Whitneyville	73
*Berkley	182	*Williamstown.....	1,250
*Clarksboro'.....	180	Washington township, includ- ing the following villages.....	1,366
*Mickleton.....	81	*Hurffville.....	189
*Paulsboro'.....	750	*Turnerville.....	104
Harrison township, includ- ing the following villages	2,841	West Deptford township, including the village of Swedesburgh.....	1,399
*Harrisonville.....	196	Woolwich township, includ- ing the village of Swedesburgh.....	1,974
*Jefferson.....	116	*Swedesburgh.....	894
*Mullica Hill.....	444		25,886

Population, 1870, 21,527.

HUDSON COUNTY.

Bayonne city.....	9,372	4th Prec't, 2d Dist.,	3,799
1st Ward.....	1,701	5th " " "	2,408
2d "	3,448	6th " " "	3,695
3d "	1,547	7th " " "	1,980
4th "	2,676	8th " " "	2,821
Guttenburg town.....	1,206	1st " 3d "	2,700
Hoboken city.....	30,999	2d " " "	2,824
1st Ward	6,933	3d " " "	2,119
2d "	4,459	4th " " "	3,216
3d "	10,943	5th " " "	3,148
4th "	8,664	6th " " "	1,963
Jersey City.....	120,722	7th " " "	2,909
1st Prec't, 1st Dist.,	3,489	8th " " "	1,402
2d " " "	3,248	1st " 4th "	3,736
3d " " "	2,533	2d " " "	3,998
4th " " "	2,540	3d " " "	4,735
5th " " "	1,376	4th " " "	4,332
6th " " "	2,282	5th " " "	3,466
7th " " "	1,814	6th " " "	4,531
1st " 2d "	3,595	1st " 5th "	2,516
2d " " "	4,188	2d " " "	2,599
3d " " "	2,657	3d " " "	3,572

Jersey City—		†Arlington.....	777
4th Prec't, 5th Dist.,	3,217	Harrison town.....	6,898
5th " " "	2,435	North Bergen township...	4,268
1st " 6th " "	4,063	Union township, includ-	
2d " " "	4,038	ing the town of Union...	7,159
3d " " "	3,078	Union town.....	5,849
4th " " "	2,732	Weehawken township.....	1,102
5th " " "	2,465	West Hoboken township,	5,441
6th " " "	2,503		
Kearney township, in-			187,944
cluding the following		Population, 1870, 129,288.	
places	7,675		

HUNTERDON COUNTY.

Alexandria township.....	1,324	Kingwood township, in-	
Bethlehem township, in-		cluding the following	
cluding the village of		places	1,694
Bloomsburg	2,830	†Baptist town.....	112
*Bloomsburg..	585	†Barbertown	46
Clinton township, includ-		Lambertville city.....	4,183
ing the following places,	2,975	1st Ward.....	1,354
†Annandale village, 379		2d "	1,281
Clinton town.....	842	3d "	1,548
†Lebanon village... 313		Lebanon township.....	2,699
Delaware township, in-		Raritan township, includ-	
cluding the following		ing the village of Flem-	
villages.....	3,092	ington	4,188
†Locktown	29	†Flemington.....	1,751
†Raven Rock.....	110	Readington township, in-	
†Sergeantsville	139	cluding the following	
†Stockton	577	villages.....	3,103
East Amwell township, in-		†Centreville	54
cluding the following		†Mechanicsville.....	200
villages.....	1,696	†Pleasant Run.....	184
†Reaville.....	212	†Readington	59
†Ringoos.....	298	†Rowland Mills.....	39
†Wertsville.....	41	†Stanton	109
Franklin township, in-		†Three Bridges.....	166
cluding the following		†White House Sta-	
villages.....	1,338	tion	350
†Cherryville.....	50	Tewksbury township.....	2,108
†Pittston	100	Union township.....	1,167
Frenchtown borough.....	1,039	West Amwell township...	1,039
High Bridge township	2,209		
Holland township.....	1,886		38,570
Population, 1870, 36,961.			

MERCER COUNTY.

Chambersburg borough,		†Deutzville.....	101
co-extensive with Cham-		†Hamilton Square...	296
bersburg township	5,437	Hopewell township, in-	
East Windsor township,		cluding the following	
including the borough		villages.....	4,462
of Hightstown... ..	2,271	†Hopewell	415
Hightstown.....	1,355	†Pennington.....	723
Ewing township.....	2,412	†Titusville	219
Hamilton township, in-		Lawrence township.....	3,174
cluding the following		Princeton township, in-	
villages	3,370	cluding the borough of	
†Duck Island.....	62	Princeton	4,348

Princeton.....	3,209
Trenton city.....	29,910
1st Ward.....	4,523
2d " 	2,729
3d " 	6,537
4th " 	4,088
5th " 	4,920
6th " 	1,389
7th " 	5,724

Washington township, in- cluding the following villages.....	1,281
†Robbinsville	83
†Windsor.....	137
West Windsor township...	1,396
	58,061
Population, 1870, 46,470.	

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

Cranbury township.....	1,599
East Brunswick township, including the following villages.....	3,272
†Milltown (part of). 229	
[See North Brunswick township.]	
†Washington.....	1,081
Madison township.....	1,662
Monroe township, includ- ing the following vil- lages.....	3,017
†Jamesburg.....	715
†Prospect Plains.....	38
New Brunswick city.....	17,166
1st Ward.....	2,734
2d " 	3,060
3d " 	2,013
4th " 	1,079
5th " 	4,014
6th " 	4,266
North Brunswick town- ship, including part of the village of Milltown, Milltown (part of).....	1,251
[See East Brunswick township]	
Perth Amboy city and Perth Amboy township co-extensive	4,808

Piscataway township, in- cluding the following villages.....	3,242
†Dunellen.....	817
†New Brooklyn.....	193
*New Market.....	593
Raritan township, includ- ing the following vil- lages.....	3,789
†East Brunswick.....	299
†Piscataway.....	87
†Stelton.....	79
Sayerville township, in- cluding the following villages.....	1,930
†Burt's Creek.....	202
†Mechanicsville.....	236
†Sayreville.....	735
South Amboy township...	3,648
South Brunswick town- ship	2,803
Woodbridge township, in- cluding the following villages.....	4,099
†Fairfield.....	154
†Uniontown.....	54
†Woodbridge	683
	52,286
Population, 1870, 45,057.	

MONMOUTH COUNTY.

Atlantic township, includ- ing the following vil- lages.....	1,743
†Colt's Neck.....	123
†Edinborough.....	71
†Phalanx.....	78
†Scobeyville.....	50
Eatontown township, in- cluding the following villages	2,642
†Eatontown.....	525
†Oceanport.....	384
Freehold township, in- cluding the following places.....	4,302
Freehold	2,432

†Smithburgh.....	31
Holmdel township.....	1,575
Howell township, includ- ing the village of Far- mingdale	3,374
†Farmingdale.....	882
Manalapan township.....	2,175
Marlborough township....	2,193
Matawan township, in- cluding the village of Matawan.....	2,699
†Matawan.....	1,437
Middletown township, in- cluding the following villages.....	5,059
†Chapel Hill.....	218

†Fair View.....	100	†Asbury Park.....	1,640
†Highlands of Nave- sink	248	†Ocean Grove.....	620
†Leedsville.....	53	Ocean township, includ- ing the following vil- lages	6,027
†Middletown.....	219	†Branchport.....	261
†Navesink.....	566	Long Branch.....	3,833
†New Monmouth.....	73	†Monmouth Beach, 548	
†Parkertown.....	240	†Seabright.....	388
†Port Monmouth.....	396	Raritan township.....	3,891
†Sandy Hook.....	65	Shrewsbury township, in- cluding the village of	
†West Port Mon- mouth	96	Red Bank.....	6,526
Millstone township, in- cluding the following villages.....	2,080	†Red Bank.....	2,684
†Charleston Spring, 69		Upper Freehold township, including the village of	
†Clarksburg	106	Allentown.....	3,236
†Napoleonville.....	156	†Allentown	1,010
†Perrineville.....	176	Wall township.....	3,829
Neptune township, includ- ing the following vil- lages.....	4,187		55,538
		Population, 1870, 46,316.	

MORRIS COUNTY.

Boonton township, includ- ing the village of Boon- ton.....	2,632	Pequannock township.....	2,239
Boonton	2,277	Randolph township, in- cluding the town of	
Chatham township, in- cluding the following villages.....	4,276	Dover.....	7,700
†Afton.....	279	Dover	2,958
†Chatham	738	Rockaway township, in- cluding the following villages	7,366
†Madison.....	1,756	†Beach Glen.....	195
Chester township, includ- ing the village of Ches- ter	2,337	†Denmark.....	134
†Chester.....	705	†Denville	384
Hanover township, includ- ing the following vil- lages.....	4,138	†Greenville.....	429
†Littleton	338	†Lower Greenville, 20	
†Whippany	504	†Lower Hibernia....	943
Jefferson township.....	1,792	†Lyonsville.....	141
Mendham township, in- cluding the following villages.....	1,526	†Meriden.....	99
†Brookside	187	†Middletown	144
†Mendham	294	†Mount Hope.....	537
Morris township, includ- ing town of Morristown,	6,837	†Powerville.....	35
Morristown.....	5,418	†Rockaway.....	1,052
Mount Olive township.....	1,982	†Upper Hibernia....	750
Montville township.....	1,270	Roxbury township, in- cluding the following villages	2,139
Passaic township, includ- ing the following vil- lages.....	1,896	†Drakeville.....	201
†Meyersville	145	†Port Morris.....	228
†Millington.....	112	Washington township, in- cluding the following villages.....	2,681
†New Vernon.....	100	†German Valley.....	130
†Stirling.....	185	†Middle Valley.....	60
		†Unionville	57
		†Waghrichtsville....	81
			50,861
		Population, 1870, 43,361.	

OCEAN COUNTY.

Berkley township, including part of the village of Toms River.....	683	†Bennett's Mills.....	61
Brick township, including the following villages....	2,990	†Cassville.....	123
†Burrsville.....	291	†New Prospect.....	79
†Herbertville.....	262	Lacey township.....	814
†Osbornville.....	596	Manchester township, including the village of Manchester	1,057
†Point Pleasant.....	798	†Manchester.....	592
Dover township, including the following villages	2,439	Ocean township.....	484
†Island Heights.....	34	Plumsted township, including the village of New Egypt.....	1,561
†Toms River (part of).....	1,061	†New Egypt.....	632
Eagleswood township, including the following villages.....	592	Stafford township, including the village of Manahawkin	1,008
†Long Beach.....	33	†Manahawkin.....	483
†Staffordsville.....	52	Union township, including the village of Barnegat	1,024
†West Creek.....	507	Barnegat.....	915
Jackson township, including the following villages.....	1,803		14,455
		Population, 1870, 13,658.	

PASSAIC COUNTY.

Acquackanonck township,	1,781	8th "	9,396
Little Falls township.....	1,404	Pompton township.....	2,251
Manchester township, including the village of Haledon	1,513	Wayne township, including the following villages.....	1,757
†Haledon.....	481	†Mountain View.....	103
Passaic city.....	6,532	†Pacquanack.....	72
1st Election dist.....	1,771	†Pompton.....	192
2d " ".....	2,551	†Preakness.....	1,221
3d " ".....	2,210	†Singac.....	77
Paterson city.....	51,031	†Wayne.....	92
1st Ward.....	5,270	West Milford township, including the village of Charlotteburg	2,591
2d "	5,782	†Charlotteburg	151
3d "	7,615		68,760
4th "	5,551	Population, 1870, 46,468.	
5th "	7,655		
6th "	4,149		
7th "	5,613		

SALEM COUNTY.

Elsinboro' township.....	570	†Sharpstown.....	258
Lower Alloways Creek township.....	1,373	Pittsgrove township, including the following villages.....	1,778
Lower Penn's Neck township	1,334	†Centreton.....	125
Mannington township, including the village of Close Valley.....	2,230	†Elmer.....	345
†Close Valley.....	281	Quinton township, including village of Quinton... ..	1,390
Pilesgrove township, including the village of Sharpstown.....	3,497	†Quinton.....	91
		Salem city.....	5,056
		East ward.....	2,488
		West ward.....	2,568

Upper Alloways Creek township, including the village of Allowaystown, 1,917	†Pedricktown..... 262
†Allowaystown..... 584	†Penn's Grove..... 749
Upper Penn's Neck township, including the following villages..... 3,361	Upper Pittsgrove township..... 2,073
†Auburn..... 208	
	24,579
	Population, 1870, 23,951.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

Bedminster township, including the following villages..... 1,812	Franklin township, including the following places 3,818
†Bedminster 140	†Bloomington 671
†Peapack..... 235	†East Millstone..... 432
†Pluckamin..... 135	†Middlebush..... 84
Bernard's township, including the following villages..... 2,622	Hillsborough township, including the following villages..... 3,248
†Basking Ridge..... 365	†Clover Hill 24
†Bernardsville..... 147	†Millstone 262
†Liberty Corner..... 97	†Neshanic 117
†Madisonville..... 49	†South Branch 117
Branchburg township, including the village of North Branch..... 1,316	Montgomery township, including the village of Rock Hill..... 1,928
†North Branch..... 120	†Rock Hill..... 332
Bridgewater township, including the following villages..... 7,997	North Plainfield township 3,217
†Bound Brook..... 934	Warren township..... 1,204
†Raritan..... 2,046	
Somerville 3,105	27,162
	Population, 1870, 23,514.

SUSSEX COUNTY.

Andover township, including the village of Andover..... 1,150	Lafayette township..... .. 781
†Andover..... 394	Montague township, including the village of Brick House..... 1,022
Byram township, including the village of Stanhope..... 1,406	†Brick House..... 84
†Stanhope..... 677	Newton, co-extensive with Newton township..... 2,513
Frankford township, including the village of Branchville..... 1,682	Sandyston township, including the village of Peter's Valley..... 1,195
†Branchville 495	†Peter's Valley..... 35
Greene township, including the village of Greenville..... 727	Sparta township, including the following villages..... 2,274
†Greenville..... 33	†Ogden Mine..... 280
Hampton township..... 895	†Ogdenburg 562
Hardyston township, including the following villages..... 2,645	†Sparta..... 292
†Franklin Furnace, 799	Stillwater township, including the following villages..... 1,502
†Hamburg 412	†Stillwater..... 117
	†Swartswood..... 94

Vernon twp., including the village of Vernon.....	1,811	†Coleville.....	90
†Vernon.....	119	†Peckertown.....	370
Wallpack township.....	575	†Mt. Salem.....	38
Wantage twp., including the following villages.....	3,361		
			23,539
		Population, 1870, 23,168.	

UNION COUNTY.

Clark township.....	353	Plainfield city.....	8,125
Cranford township.....	1,184	Rahway city.....	6,455
Elizabeth city.....	28,229	1st Ward.....	1,272
1st Ward.....	5,327	2d ".....	1,496
2d ".....	5,286	3d ".....	2,332
3d ".....	3,966	4th ".....	1,355
4th ".....	1,924	Springfield town and Springfield township co-extensive.....	844
5th ".....	5,329	Summit twp., including the town of Summit.....	1,910
6th ".....	2,165	†Summit.....	1,011
7th ".....	1,829	Union township.....	2,418
8th ".....	2,403	Westfield township.....	2,216
Fanwood township.....	1,167		55,571
Linden township, including the following towns, †Linden.....	737		
†Roselle.....	737		
New Providence twp.....	781	Population, 1870, 41,891.	

WARREN COUNTY.

Allamuchy township.....	648	Knowlton township.....	1,476
Blairstown township.....	1,458	Lopatcong township, including the township of Union or Stump.....	1,591
Franklin township, including the following villages.....	1,529	†Union or Stump.....	105
†Asbury.....	98	Mansfield township, including the village of Anderson.....	1,709
†Broadway.....	203	†Anderson.....	97
†New Village.....	150	Oxford township, including the following villages.....	6,367
Frelinghuysen township, including the following villages.....	1,042	Belvidere.....	1,773
†Johnsburg.....	154	†Oxford.....	2,656
†Marksboro'.....	96	Pahaquarry township.....	418
†Paulina.....	41	Phillipsburg city.....	7,181
Greenwich township, including the following villages.....	2,554	1st Ward.....	1,753
†Cooksville.....	69	2d ".....	1,845
†Stewartville.....	500	3d ".....	2,221
†Still Valley.....	42	4th ".....	1,362
Hackettstown.....	2,502	Washington township, including the borough of Washington.....	3,594
Hardwick township.....	583	Washington.....	2,142
Harmony township.....	1,350		36,589
Hope township, including the village of Hope.....	1,569		
†Hope.....	239	Population, 1870, 34,419.	
Independence township...	1,018		

Recapitulation.

Counties.	1880.	1870.	Increase.
Atlantic.....	18,706	14,163	4,543
Bergen.....	36,786	31,038	5,753
Burlington.....	55,402	53,774	1,628
Camden.....	62,942	46,206	16,736
Cape May.....	9,765	8,529	1,236
Cumberland.....	37,687	34,688	2,999
Essex.....	189,939	143,907	46,032
Gloucester.....	25,886	21,527	4,359
Hudson.....	187,944	129,288	58,656
Hunterdon.....	38,570	36,961	1,609
Mercer.....	58,061	46,470	11,591
Middlesex.....	52,286	45,057	7,229
Monmouth.....	55,538	46,316	9,222
Morris.....	50,861	43,161	7,700
Ocean.....	14,455	12,658	1,797
Passaic.....	68,760	46,468	22,292
Salem.....	24,579	23,951	628
Somerset.....	27,162	23,514	3,648
Sussex.....	23,539	23,168	371
Union.....	55,571	41,859	13,680
Warren.....	36,589	34,419	2,170
	1,131,028	908,149	222,879

Population of the Principal Cities of
New Jersey.

	1880.	1870.	Increase.
Newark.....	136,508	105,131	31,377
Jersey City.....	120,722	82,798	37,924
Paterson.....	51,031	33,581	17,450
Camden.....	41,659	20,085	21,574
Hoboken.....	30,999	20,312	10,687
Trenton.....	29,910	22,919	6,991
Elizabeth.....	28,229	20,848	7,381
New Brunswick.....	17,166	15,059	2,107
Orange.....	13,207	9,343	3,864
Bayonne.....	9,372	3,835	5,537
Bridgeton.....	8,722	6,830	1,892
East Orange.....	8,349	4,319	4,030
Plainfield.....	8,125	5,106	3,019
Millville.....	7,660	6,107	1,553
Phillipsburg.....	7,181	5,950	1,231
Harrison.....	6,898	4,115	2,783
Passaic.....	6,532	.....	.....
Rahway.....	6,455	6,257	198
Burlington.....	6,090	.....	.....
Atlantic City.....	5,477	1,043	4,434
Chambersburg.....	5,437	.....	.....
Morristown.....	5,418	.....	.....
Salem.....	5,056	4,555	501
Perth Amboy.....	4,808	2,862	1,946
Bordentown.....	4,258	.....	.....
Lambertville.....	4,183	3,845	338

ELECTION RETURNS, 1881.

Atlantic County.

	ASSEMBLY.		
	Shinn, Dem.	Elvins, Rep.	Fowler.
Absecon	65	37	.....
Atlantic City, 1st Ward, 1st Dist...	143	67	.....
" " " 2d "	200	165	.....
" " 2d Ward, 1st "	174	129	.....
" " " 2d "	241	92	2
Buena Vista.....	72	64	8
Egg Harbor City.....	130	109	.....
Egg Harbor Township, 1st Dist...	132	153	.....
" " 2d "	136	138	6
Galloway.....	196	133	.....
Hamilton.....	95	91	2
Hammonton.....	50	236	31
Mullica.....	60	71	4
Weymouth	53	35	.....
	1747	1520	53
Majority in county.....	227		

Bergen County.

1st DISTRICT.	Sisson, Dem.	Lozier, Rep.	Leon- ard.
Englewood, East Dist.....	97	154	.....
" West " 	139	136	.....
Harrington.....	214	114	.....
New Barbadoes, 1st Dist.....	274	103	4
" 2d " 	136	134	.....
Palisade	251	80	.....
Ridgefield, East Dist.....	106	44	56
" West " 	83	50	7
Washington, 1st Dist.....	118	87	.....
" 2d " 	161	76	.....
	1585	978	67
Majority.....	607		

ASSEMBLY.

2D DISTRICT.	Van Bussum, Dem.	Walton, Rep.
Franklin.....	162	123
Lodi, Carlstadt Dist.....	258	45
“ North “	109	92
Midland.....	121	133
Ridgewood.....	131	145
Hohokus, 1st Dist.....	160	126
“ 2d “	67	78
Saddle River.....	128	58
Union.....	144	143
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Majority.....	1280	943
	337	

Burlington County.

1ST DISTRICT.	Murphy, Dem.	Carter, Rep.
Bordentown, 1st Dist... ..	172	303
“ 2d “	226	206
“ 3d “	122	113
Chesterfield.....	90	225
Easthampton.....	68	68
Florence	129	193
Mansfield.....	198	180
New Hanover.....	289	253
Pemberton, East Dist.....	219	214
“ West “	95	99
Springfield.....	212	193
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Majority.....	1820	2047
		227

		ASSEMBLY.	
2D DISTRICT.		Scott, Dem.	Locke, Rep.
Beverly City.....		140	165
Beverly Township.....		95	107
Burlington, 1st Dist.....		254	172
" 2d ".....		174	153
" 3d ".....		241	160
" 4th ".....		222	202
Chester, East Dist.....		65	169
" West ".....		98	214
Cinnaminson.....		140	166
Delran.....		162	115
Mount Laurel.....		93	272
Willingboro'.....		101	53
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		1785	1948
Majority.....			163

		—ASSEMBLY.—		
3D DISTRICT.		French, Dem.	Herr, Rep.	Trotter.
Bass River.....		170	14	2
Evesham		156	190	.....
Little Egg Harbor.....		114	189	.....
Lumberton.		119	247	10
Medford.....		156	318	15
Northampton, 1st Dist.....		145	338	28
“ 2d “		139	335	13
Randolph.....		13	37	10
Shamong.....		133	118	.....
Southampton, East Dist.....		100	127	2
“ West “		115	185	11
Washington		15	46	.....
Westhampton.....		49	113	.....
Woodland		41	48	.....
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		1465	2305	91
Majority.			840	

Camden County.

			—SENATE.—			—ASSEMBLY.—		
1ST DISTRICT.			Di- alogue, Dem.	Merritt, Rep.	Coles, Temp.	Heath, Dem.	Middleton, Rep.	Freeman, Temp.
Camden City,								
1st Ward,	1st Dist....		170	266	13	217	209	8
"	2d "		138	210	5	169	168	5
"	3d "		103	160	5	138	115	5
2d Ward,	1st "		192	415	19	260	330	13
"	2d "		182	150	7	188	138	9
3d Ward,	1st "		212	197	17	250	157	16
"	2d "		154	149	16	195	108	7
4th Ward,	1st "		176	232	13	197	199	14
"	2d "		84	64	11	101	44	10
"	3d "		156	247	20	221	154	16
"	4th "		79	139	15	95	108	18
			1646	2229	141	2031	1730	121
Majority.....				583		301		
2D DISTRICT.						Sloan, Dem.	Mines, Jr., Rep.	
5th Ward,	1st Dist...		122	259	2	112	272	.....
"	2d "		120	137	17	152	127	.....
"	3d "		154	197	13	180	177	.....
6th Ward,	1st "		190	143	10	181	160	.....
"	2d "		161	133	6	175	123	.....
7th Ward,	1st "		251	235	9	275	221	.....
"	2d "		158	168	2	137	189	.....
8th Ward,	1st "		166	228	1	143	252	.....
"	2d "		165	158	3	165	158	.....
Stockton,	1st Dist.....		43	214	.....	49	208	.....
"	2d "		167	92	.....	54	204	.....
			1697	1964	63	1623	2091	
Majority.				267			468	

3D DISTRICT.	—SENATE.—			—ASS'Y.—	
	Dialogue, Dem.	Merritt, Rep.	Coles, Temp.	Latimer, Dem.	McMurray, Rep.
Centre	164	149	18	159	173
Delaware	93	164	9	108	162
Gloucester City,					
1st Ward.....	187	280	3	177	295
2d Ward, 1st Prec.....	112	144	3	110	149
" 2d "	87	117	1	83	120
Gloucester Township.....	253	262	2	269	247
Haddon	164	276	16	222	241
Merchantville.....	20	48	14	25	57
Waterford	218	168	4	240	145
Winslow	130	271	.....	157	245
	1428	1879	70	1550	1834
Majority.....		451			284
	4771	6072	274		
Majority in county.....		1301			

Cape May County.

	—ASSEMBLY.—		
	Garretson, Dem.	Richardson, Rep.	Godfrey.
Cape May City.	52	272	1
Cape May Point.....	5	19	.....
Dennis.....	107	162	62
Lower	97	213	.....
Middle, 1st Dist.....	98	124	.....
" 2d "	84	79	.....
Upper.....	47	207	.....
	490	1076	63
Majority in county.....		586	

Cumberland County.

1ST DISTRICT.	— ASSEMBLY. —		
	Cobb, Dem.	Ladow, Rep.	Davis, Gbk.
Bridgeton, 1st Ward, 1st Dist.....	187	163	13
“ “ 2d “	175	162	6
“ 2d Ward.....	178	207	27
“ 3d “	175	175	41
Commercial.....	69	100	.....
Downe	43	133	31
Fairfield, 1st Dist.....	113	84	25
“ 2d “	171	123	16
Greenwich	47	131	6
Hopewell.	106	132	117
Stoe Creek.....	92	69	60
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Majority	1356	1479	342
		123	

2D DISTRICT.	Baker, Dem.	Avis, Rep.	Allen, Grbk.
Deerfield.....	181	134	33
Landis, 1st Dist.....	32	22	9
“ 2d “	181	173	79
“ 3d “	157	172	64
“ 4th “	26	61	12
Maurice River.....	160	151	6
Millville, 1st Ward.....	125	129	113
“ 2d “	198	148	74
“ 3d “	193	64	129
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Majority.....	1253	1054	519
	199		

Essex County.

(---SENATE.---) (---ASSEMBLY.---)

1ST DISTRICT.	Teese, Dem.	Stainsby, Rep.	Avery.	Murphy.	Crane, Dem.	Parsons, Rep.	Whitehead.
Belleville, 1st Dist.....	95	142	6	3	87	149	5
“ 2d “ 	147	35	3	...	140	46	2
Bloomfield, 1st Dist.....	104	213	32	...	72	248	35
“ 2d “ 	46	52	30	...	37	66	31
“ 3d “ 	80	101	33	...	69	110	38
Caldwell, 1st Dist.....	164	119	16	...	148	136	17
“ 2d “ 	136	90	2	...	125	105	2
Franklin	79	62	40	...	69	76	41
Montclair, 1st Dist.....	124	170	11	...	113	192	10
“ 2d “ 	106	193	21	1	94	212	21
	1081	1177	194	4	954	1340	202
Majority.....		104				386	

2D DISTRICT.	Teese, Dem.	Stainsby, Rep.	Avery.	Murphy.	McGowan, Dem.	Munn, Rep.	Alphonse.	Clarke.
East Orange,								
Franklin, 1st Dist...	52	110	4	9	106	55	1	9
Ashland, 2d “	97	188	2	8	88	195	1	1
“ 3d “	71	186	...	8	75	188	1	4
Eastern, 4th “	129	220	3	2	109	253	3	4
Orange,								
1st Ward, 1st Dist..	76	153	2	6	98	127	3	6
“ 2d “	153	90	3	7	158	82	3	8
2d Ward, 1st “	179	117	...	3	186	105	...	3
“ 2d “	106	126	2	3	113	115	1	4
3d Ward, 1st “	244	147	8	6	254	135	8	6
“ 2d “	223	112	4	6	228	107	4	6
	1330	1449	28	58	1415	1362	25	63
Majority.....		119			53			

(—SENATE.—) (—ASS'Y.—)

3D DISTRICT.	Teese, Dem.	Stainsby, Rep.	Avery.	Murphy.	Smith, Dem.	Robertson, Rep.
Clinton, 1st Dist.....	180	179	5	4	156	217
“ 2d “	19	51	...	...	18	54
Livingston.....	60	140	...	2	62	141
Millburn.....	108	148	...	5	97	160
Newark, 14th Ward.....	180	370	6	...	117	464
South Orange, 1st Dist.....	220	180	1	...	223	186
“ “ 2d “	91	56	...	...	91	57
West Orange.....	175	133	1	3	148	161
	1033	1257	13	14	912	1440
Majority.		224				518

4TH DISTRICT.	Teese, Dem.	Stainsby, Rep.	Avery.	Murphy.	Vroom, Dem.	Young, Rep.	Ryerson.
Newark,							
8th Ward, 1st Dist....	265	221	10	2	245	257	8
“ 2d “	160	156	5	3	151	173	4
“ 3d “	186	302	4	4	149	351	3
“ 4th “	49	143	1	4	38	158	1
“ 5th “	105	153	2	1	102	163	2
11th Ward, 1st “	150	326	5	2	80	405	5
“ 2d “	233	181	8	...	219	198	8
	1148	1482	35	16	984	1705	31
Majority.....		334				721	

5TH DISTRICT.	Teese, Dem.	Stainsby, Rep.	Avery.	Murphy.	Goeller, Dem.	Brewster, Rep.
Newark,						
1st Ward, 1st Dist.....	252	285	2	3	255	294
“ 2d “	156	218	1	2	148	233
“ 3d “	132	176	1	...	134	180
4th Ward, 1st “	367	241	3	...	370	251
“ 2d “	254	332	2	1	232	360
15th Ward, 1st “	233	296	7	3	223	309
“ 2d “	227	224	3	...	239	225
	1621	1772	19	9	1601	1852
Majority.....		151				251

(—SENATE.—) (—ASS'Y.—)

6TH DISTRICT.

	Teese, Dem.	Stainsby, Rep.	Avery.	Murphy.	Rand, Dem.	Pennington. Rep.
Newark,						
2d Ward, 1st Dist.....	173	151	2	2	129	201
“ 2d “	283	321	11	1	248	379
“ 3d “	243	227	4	...	232	252
3d Ward, 1st “	223	311	7	...	169	391
“ 2d “	181	357	6	...	115	449
7th Ward, 1st “	321	133	4	...	299	153
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Majority.....	1424	1500	34	3	1192	1825
		76				633

7TH DISTRICT.

					Turkes, Dem.	Krais, Rep.
Newark,						
6th Ward, 1st Dist.....	255	254	4	...	221	264
“ 2d “	319	277	2	...	301	313
“ 3d “	296	314	3	...	247	368
“ 4th “	278	207	2	...	260	223
7th Ward, 2d “	298	104	1	1	298	99
“ 3d “	242	68	7	...	234	68
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Majority	1689	1224	19	1	1561	1335
	465				226	

8TH DISTRICT.

					Manger, Dem.	Bruemmer, Rep.
Newark,						
13th Ward, 1st Dist.....	181	243	4	...	177	258
“ 2d “	265	234	1	...	259	253
“ 3d “	219	204	...	...	181	239
“ 4th “	244	218	1	...	218	252
“ 5th “	132	194	4	...	128	205
“ 6th “	150	236	1	...	131	265
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Majority	1191	1329	11	...	1094	1472
		138				378

The result of the special election held in the Eighth Assembly District on Tuesday, January 3d, 1882, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Charles G. Bruemmer, Rep., was as follows:

				Fiedler, Dem.	Baier, Rep.
Newark—13th Ward, 1st Precinct				246	168
“ 2d “				353	159
“ 3d “				275	143
“ 4th “				308	188
“ 5th “				191	148
“ 6th “				185	184
				<hr/> 1578	<hr/> 990
Majority				588	

		SENATE.				Ass'y.	
9TH DISTRICT.		Teese, Dem.	Stainsby, Rep.	Avery.	Murphy.	Baxter, Dem.	Smith, Rep.
Newark,							
9th Ward, 1st Dist.....		217	376	2	1	171	444
“ 2d “		181	315	8	2	162	332
10th Ward, 1st “		192	187	7	1	162	226
“ 2d “		246	292	5	1	215	332
“ 3d “		201	193	1	...	188	214
“ 4th “		324	145	2	...	313	167
		<hr/> 1361	<hr/> 1508	<hr/> 25	<hr/> 5	<hr/> 1211	<hr/> 1715
Majority			147				504

10TH DISTRICT.						McMahon, Dem.	Kieb, Rep.
Newark,							
5th Ward, 1st Dist....		300	227	4	4	243	268
“ 2d “		213	192	2	1	174	227
12th Ward, 1st “		377	87	2	...	364	91
“ 2d “		280	124	2	...	278	129
“ 3d “		243	171	...	...	205	214
“ 4th “		260	74	...	...	239	91
		<hr/> 1673	<hr/> 875	<hr/> 10	<hr/> 5	<hr/> 1503	<hr/> 1020
Majority		798				483	
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Majority in county,		13,551	13,573	388	115		

Gloucester County.

	—SENATE.—				—ASSEMBLY.—			
	Ferrell, Dem.	Pancoast, Rep.	Adams, Grbk.	Peaslee, Temp.	Hewitt, Dem.	Craft, Rep.	Tonkin, Tem.	Norcross, Grbk.
Clayton.....	218	187	2	36	170	231	41	2
Deptford	108	211	...	27	112	205	26	4
East Greenwich.	126	126	5	42	106	151	43	4
Glassboro'.....	295	180	...	7	259	210	9	1
Greenwich.....	196	134	8	32	185	135	38	8
Franklin.....	335	93	24	2	305	111	3	36
Harrison,								
Harrisonville.	96	135	1	41	98	121	50	1
Mullica Hill...	161	156	13	60	144	149	78	16
Logan.	212	91	61	10	210	88	11	66
Mantua.....	228	121	7	23	218	119	27	14
Monroe.....	229	101	4	55	177	122	47	43
Washington.....	198	100	...	15	193	109	13	...
West Deptford..	85	168	2	34	94	156	37	2
Woodbury.....	200	315	...	56	185	322	57	6
Woolwich.....	141	224	36	41	130	212	39	61
	2828	2342	163	481	2586	2441	519	264
Maj. in county..	486				145			

Hudson County.

	ASSEMBLY.	
	McLaughlin, Dem.	Farrier, Rep.
1ST DISTRICT.		
Jersey City, 1st Prec.....	148	247
" 2d "	119	108
" 3d "	167	239
" 4th "	160	237
" 5th "	121	265
" 6th "	139	190
	854	1286
Majority.....		432

—ASSEMBLY.—

2D DISTRICT.

	O'Rourke, Dem.	Hetherington, Rep.	McCarthy, Dem.	Wittersheim.
Jersey City, 1st Prec	133	52	49	57
“ 2d “	193	60	119	43
“ 3d “	110	57	91	14
“ 4th “	67	65	71	7
“ 5th “	103	13	173	36
“ 6th “	78	16	170	20
“ 7th “	101	44	208	8
“ 8th “	198	41	35	15
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Majority.....	983	351	909	200
	74			

3D DISTRICT.

	Cator, A. M.	Dickinson, Rep.
Jersey City, 1st Prec.....	151	102
“ 2d “	181	121
“ 3d “	232	137
“ 4th “	181	70
“ 5th “	133	127
“ 6th “	160	132
“ 7th “	225	164
“ 8th “	276	230
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Majority.....	1539	1083
	456	

4TH DISTRICT.

	Chapman, Dem.	Durell, Rep.
Jersey City, 1st Prec.....	193	161
“ 2d “	184	247
“ 3d “	156	200
“ 4th “	276	236
“ 5th “	168	141
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Majority.....	977	985
		8

(—Ass'y.—)

5TH DISTRICT.

			Campbell, Dem.	Lawrence, Rep.
Jersey City, 1st Prec.....			145	353
“ 2d “			103	187
“ 3d “			150	316
“ 4th “			204	305
“ 5th “			108	197
			<hr/>	<hr/>
			710	1358
Majority.....				648

6TH DISTRICT.

			Clark, Dem.	Smith, Rep.	Vreeland.
Jersey City, 1st Prec.....			386	116	33
“ 2d “			226	120	101
“ 3d “			96	99	161
“ 4th “			132	119	77
“ 5th “			116	79	119
Bayonne, 1st Ward.....			71	149	2
“ 2d “			131	140	3
“ 3d “			104	104	12
“ 4th “			193	81	...
“ 5th “			89	75	...
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
			1553	1074	508
Majority.....			479		

(ASSEMBLY.)

7TH DISTRICT.

	McLaughlin, Dem.	Ingleson, Rep.	Hurley.
Jersey City, 1st Prec.....	252	13	32
“ 2d “	215	34	3
“ 3d “	417	64	15
“ 4th “	163	64	2
“ 5th “	246	20	40
“ 6th “	463	31	23
Hoboken, 1st Ward, 3d Dist.....	122	58	...
“ 3d “ 1st “	154	102	...
“ “ “ 2d “	147	48	2
“ 4th “ 1st “	101	91	22
“ “ “ 2d “	137	90	...
“ “ “ 3d “	161	138	4
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Majority	2578	753	143
	1825		

8TH DISTRICT.

	McAdoo, Dem.	Tunison, Rep.
Jersey City, 1st Prec.....	181	51
“ 2d “	193	70
“ 3d “	218	129
“ 4th “	237	116
“ 5th “	66	72
“ 6th “	75	40
Harrison, 1st Ward.....	145	16
“ 2d “	72	37
“ 3d “	55	82
“ 4th “	127	55
Kearney.....	83	74
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Majority....	1452	742
	710	

(—ASSEMBLY.—)

9TH DISTRICT.					McCague, Jr., Dem.	Benson, Rep.
Hoboken, 1st Ward, 1st Dist.....					219	173
“ “ “ 2d “					105	101
“ 2d “ 1st “					141	147
“ “ “ 2d “					111	119
“ 3d “ 3d “					154	164
“ “ “ 4th “					195	169
					<hr/>	<hr/>
Majority					925	873
					52	

10th DISTRICT.					Casey, Dem.	Meeks, Rep.
Guttenberg.....					90	103
North Bergen.....					121	135
Town of Union, North District.....					132	130
“ “ “ South “					242	158
Union Township.....					133	55
Weehawken					92	52
West Hoboken, North District.....					144	94
“ “ South “					210	136
					<hr/>	<hr/>
Majority					1164	863
					301	

Hunterdon County.

ASSEMBLY.—				
1st DISTRICT.	Matthews, Dem.	Dilts, Rep.	Kugler, Grbk.	Arnett, Temp.
Delaware, North District.....	284	74	2	7
“ South “	161	102	15	2
East Amwell	176	130	...	4
Frenchtown	113	100	20	15
Kingwood.....	217	112	1	5
Lambertville, 1st Ward.....	154	34	14	9
“ 2d “	128	101	15	15
“ 3d “	106	94	41	35
Raritan, East District.....	256	178	8	18
“ West “	265	166	2	33
West Amwell.....	121	50	17	2
	1981	1141	135	145
Majority.....	840			

2d DISTRICT.	Hipp, Dem.	Sinclair, Rep.	Race, Grbk.	Fulper, Temp.
Alexandria	247	56	...	...
Bethlehem, East District.....	154	32	7	28
“ West “	205	56	...	4
Clinton Borough	64	93	32	3
Clinton Township.....	289	151	12	...
High Bridge.....	207	167	34	44
Holland	182	166	5	3
Franklin	199	48	1	32
Lebanon, East District	100	44	...	18
“ West “	118	72	24	54
Readington, North District.....	228	130	1	21
“ South “	161	91	8	12
Tewksbury	294	64	24	11
Union	160	36	16	4
	2608	1206	164	234
Majority.....	1402			

Mercer County.

(— ASSEMBLY. —)

1ST DISTRICT.	Robinson, Dem.	Lewis, Rep.	Wyckoff, Tem.
Ewing.....	181	168	...
Hamilton, North Dist.....	114	242	...
" South " 	79	146	...
Hopewell, East " 	200	128	...
" Centre " 	131	281	...
" West " 	64	153	...
East Windsor.....	181	246	22
Lawrence, 1st Dist.....	113	161	...
" 2d " 	177	135	...
Princeton, 1st Dist.....	187	203	...
" 2d " 	224	177	...
Washington	106	110	...
West Windsor.....	108	170	...
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Majority.....	1865	2320	22
		455	

(— ASSEMBLY. —)

2D DISTRICT.	Moore, Dem.	Coleman, Rep.	Furry, Tem.
Trenton, 1st Ward, 1st Dist.....	169	241	18
" " 2d " 	202	267	13
2d " 1st " 	155	174	7
" " 2d " 	138	139	3
5th " 1st " 	142	159	5
" " 2d " 	112	181	7
" " 3d " 	223	195	7
7th " 1st " 	184	87	11
" " 2d " 	349	174	7
" " 3d " 	178	176	6
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Majority	1852	1793	84
	59		

—ASSEMBLY.—

3 ^d DISTRICT.					Convery, Dem.	Ossenberg, Rep.	Brown, Tem.
Chambersburg, 1st Dist.....					155	178	...
“ 2d “					162	260	14
“ 3d “					121	164	3
Trenton, 3d Ward, 1st Dist.....					96	158	31
“ “ “ 2d “					182	287	33
“ “ “ 3d “					261	179	2
“ 4th “ 1st “					160	232	21
“ “ “ 2d “					356	131	9
“ 6th “					192	87	...
					<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Majority					1685	1676	113
					9		

Middlesex County.

1 ST DISTRICT.				Freeman, Dem.	Adair, Rep.
Perth Amboy, 1st Dist.....				137	248
“ 2d “				190	133
Piscataway, North “				97	176
“ South “				82	146
Raritan, 1st Dist.....				272	142
“ 2d “				178	95
Woodbridge, 1st Dist.....				90	180
“ 2d “				144	116
				<hr/>	<hr/>
Majority				1210	1236
					26

		—Ass'y.—	
2D DISTRICT.		Van Cleef, Dem.	No opposi- tion.
East Brunswick, 1st Dist.....		210	...
“ 2d “		161	...
Madison		217	...
New Brunswick, 1st Ward, 1st Dist..		83	...
“ 2d “ 2d “		107	...
“ 3d “		163	...
“ 6th “ 1st Dist.....		275	...
“ “ “ 2d “		191	...
Sayreville.....		270	...
South Amboy, 1st Dist		251	...
“ 2d “		164	...
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		2092	...

		Parsons, Dem.	Goodwin, Rep.
3D DISTRICT.			
Cranbury.....		126	237
Monroe, 1st Dist.....		151	140
“ 2d “		103	90
New Brunswick, 2d Ward, 1st Dist.....		147	223
“ “ “ 2d “		81	160
“ 4th “		102	103
“ 5th “ 1st Dist.....		206	223
“ “ “ 2d “		120	188
North Brunswick.....		131	120
South Brunswick, 1st Dist.....		146	184
“ 2d “		121	76
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		1434	1744
Majority			310

Monmouth County.

1st DISTRICT.	—SENATE.—			—Ass'Y.—	
	Patterson, Dem.	Applegate, Rep.	Haws.	Forman, Dem.	No Opp.
Howell, East District.....	210	123	1	329	.....
“ West “	204	158	1	349	.....
Freehold, 1st “	161	283	4	438	.....
“ 2d “	212	337	2	528	.....
Manalapan	178	300	...	390	.....
Millstone	196	270	...	430	.....
Upper Freehold, 1st District....	140	186	4	178	.....
“ “ 2d “ ...	79	228	10	125	.....
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Majority	1380	1885	22	2767	.....
		505			

2d DISTRICT.				Bell, Dem.	No Opp.
Atlantic.....	276	151	...	385	.....
Holmdel.....	152	128	...	268	.....
Matawan	162	358	...	364	.....
Marlboro'.....	176	256	...	436	.....
Neptune, 1st District.....	287	314	...	432	.....
“ 2d “	254	246	...	392	.....
Ocean, 1st District.....	222	217	...	335	.....
“ 2d “	146	64	...	154	.....
“ 3d “	184	179	1	234	.....
“ 4th “	82	162	...	120	.....
Wall, 1st District.....	281	104	...	337	.....
“ 2d “	200	254	...	440	.....
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Majority	2422	2423	1	3807	.....
		1			

				—SENATE.—			—Ass'y.—	
3d DISTRICT.				Patterson, Dem.	Applegate, Rep.	Haws.	Gordon, Dem.	Griggs, Rep.
Eatontown,	1st	District.....		89	177	...	99	170
“	2d	“		128	157	...	156	133
Middletown,	1st	“		108	233	...	148	203
“	2d	“		219	118	...	293	99
“	3d	“		121	172	24	90	225
Raritan,	1st	District.....		119	223	...	152	199
“	2d	“		174	156	...	185	152
Shrewsbury,	East	District		166	108	...	177	98
“	Middle	“		215	362	2	252	326
“	West	“		152	322	2	185	298
				1541	2028	28	1714	1926
Majority.....					487			212
				5343	6336	51		
Majority in county.....					993			

Morris County.

				—ASSEMBLY.—		
1st DISTRICT.				Vogt, Dem.	Johnson, Rep.	Genung.
Chatham,	North	District.....		107	164	30
“	South	“		106	238	12
Hanover,	North	“		56	167	3
“	South	“		149	254	120
Morris,	East	“		166	224	....
“	North	“		186	235	....
“	South	“		194	309	....
Montville.....				33	122	....
				997	1713	165
Majority					716	

2d DISTRICT.	— ASSEMBLY. —		
	Drake, Dem.	Post, Rep.	
Boonton	118	282	.....
Jefferson	63	140	.....
Pequannock	48	240	.....
Rockaway, North District	109	368	.....
“ South “	174	178	.... .
Roxbury	147	121	.....
Mount Olive	144	135	.....
	803	1464	.....
Majority		661	

3d DISTRICT.	Lindsley, Dem.	Leport, Rep.	Hughson
Chester	339	163	1
Mendham	165	168	3
Passaic	228	123	.....
Randolph, Central District	228	251	32
“ North “	94	211	94
“ South “	124	147	44
Washington	279	144	2
	1457	1207	176
Majority	250		

Ocean County.

	Horner, Dem.	Bennett, Rep.	Hooper, Ind.
Berkeley	98	81	1
Brick, East Dist.	150	253	...
“ West “	76	133	...
Dover	216	345	4
Eagleswood	59	55	...
Jackson	258	179	...
Lacey	76	70	2
Manchester	201	60	...
Ocean	52	40	6
Plumstead	274	119	...
Stafford	106	82	2
Union	53	149	2
	1619	1566	17
Majority in county	53		

Passaic County.

(—ASSEMBLY.—)

1ST DISTRICT.

	George, Dem.	Greaves, Rep.	
Little Falls.....	48	118	....
Manchester.....	36	110	....
Paterson, 1st Ward, 1st Dist.....	80	340	....
" " " 2d " 	97	286	....
Pompton.....	146	203	....
Wayne.....	61	137	....
West Milford.....	253	159	....
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
	721	1353	....
Majority		632	

2D DISTRICT.

	Spring- stein, Dem.	Shields, Rep.	Ryerson.
Paterson, 2d Ward, 1st District	149	223	3
" " " 2d " 	132	271	65
" 3d " 1st " 	117	209	....
" " " 2d " 	92	293	....
" " " 3d " 	89	249	1
" 6th " 1st " 	69	238	2
" " " 2d " 	133	250	5
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	781	1733	75
Majority.....		952	

3D DISTRICT.

	Schoon- maker, Dem.	Gaston, Rep.	
Acquackanonk.....	117	85	....
Paterson, 4th Ward, 1st Dist.....	70	261	....
" " " 2d " 	104	240	....
" " " 3d " 	37	48	....
" 5th " 1st " 	208	257	....
" " " 2d " 	243	295	....
Passaic, 1st Dist.....	105	73	....
" 2d " 	76	298	....
" 3d " 	111	177	....
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
	1071	1734	.....
Majority		663	

—ASSEMBLY.—

4TH DISTRICT.					Flynn, Dem.	Leddon, Rep.	Gourley, Ind. Dem.
Paterson, 7th Ward, 1st Dist.....					174	63	185
“ “ “ 2d “					170	65	231
“ 8th “ 1st “					223	65	218
“ “ “ 2d “					168	51	84
“ “ “ 3d “					232	203	228
					972	447	946
Majority.....					26		

Salem County.

	—SENATE.—				—ASSEMBLY.—			
	Caspar, Dem.	Hires, Rep.	Atkinson Grbk.	Wileox, Temp.	Burt, Dem.	Coombs, Rep.	Miller, Grbk.	Bodine, Temp.
Elsinboro.....	40	97	...	...	47	92	...	...
L'r Alloways Creek,	90	205	...	17	93	202	...	19
Lower Penns Neck,	198	137	...	2	182	154	...	2
Mannington	116	374	...	7	121	370	...	8
Oldmans.....	136	156	9	8	139	158	8	5
Pittsgrove, North...	114	243	10	17	120	251	5	8
“ South...	114	221	13	23	118	236	9	8
Pilesgrove.....	236	114	48	7	229	126	43	5
Quinton.....	95	236	1	1	104	227	4	...
Salem,								
East W'd, 1st D.,	98	150	...	2	93	154	...	4
“ “ 2d “	128	211	...	12	133	201	...	18
West “ 1st “	145	172	...	4	156	161	...	5
“ “ 2d “	121	155	...	3	126	154	...	3
Upper Alloways C.,	252	156	9	8	253	153	12	8
“ Penns Neck,	284	195	5	1	288	192	5	1
“ Pittsgrove...	234	250	4	12	240	259	1	4
<hr/>								
	2401	3062	99	124	2442	3090	87	98
Majority in county,		661				648		

Somerset County.

	SENATE.—			Ass'y.—		
	Doughty, Dem.	Schenck, Rep.	Coriell.	Schomp, Dem.	Oakey, Rep.	Barber.
Bedminster	294	107	...	318	84	...
Bernards.....	336	125	...	359	102	...
Branchburg.....	128	183	6	130	183	6
Bridgewater, 1st Dist.....	217	234	...	219	232	...
“ 2d “ 	155	128	...	166	117	...
“ 3d “ 	225	200	6	232	191	6
“ 4th “ 	197	206	3	210	195	2
Franklin, 1st Dist.....	85	131	...	86	128	...
“ 2d “ 	113	111	...	114	111	...
“ 3d “ 	70	122	3	76	113	4
Hillsborough, 1st Dist....	171	181	...	182	170	...
“ 2d “ 	131	193	...	111	203	...
Montgomery	122	214	19	127	209	22
N'th Plainfield, 1st Dist..	89	146	15	94	144	12
“ 2d “ ..	83	105	11	87	102	11
Warren	109	67	3	129	47	2
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	2525	2453	66	2640	2331	65
Majority in county.....	72			309		

Sussex County.

	Ross, Dem.	Arvis, Rep.	Decker
Andover.....	170	99	...
Byram.....	117	140	1
Frankford.....	157	223	...
Green.....	74	87	...
Hampton	120	85	2
Hardyston	163	256	8
Lafayette	102	94	3
Montague.....	108	73	1
Newton.....	235	364	...
Sandyston	137	154	...
Sparta	327	110	28
Stillwater	151	154	8
Vernon.....	192	112	...
Walpack	65	72	...
Wantage, East Dist.....	247	168	16
“ West “ 	126	150	4
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	2491	2341	71
Majority	150		

Union County.

				—SENATE.—			—Ass'y.—		
1ST DISTRICT.				Hyer, Dem.	Vail, Rep.	Urner, Grbk.	Dunn, Dem.	Gareken, Rep.	Welsh, Grbk.
Elizabeth.									
1st Ward,	1st Dist.....			126	192	26	142	151	42
"	" 2d "			92	160	12	98	128	28
"	" 3d "			119	195	12	122	162	31
2d	" 1st "			333	66	26	339	50	27
"	" 2d "			281	63	10	302	35	11
3d	" 1st "			217	95	12	227	81	12
"	" 2d "			244	97	9	274	59	10
4th	"			173	204	14	166	191	16
8th	"			266	168	18	249	168	21
				1851	1240	139	1919	1025	198
Majority				611			894		

2D DISTRICT.							Smythe, Dem.	Parrot, Rep.	McFarland, Grbk.
Cranford.....				66	88	17	66	89	13
Elizabeth.									
5th Ward,	1st Dist.....			166	262	23	159	268	22
"	" 2d "			134	260	37	136	261	33
6th	"			74	279	19	82	273	18
7th	"			117	194	8	107	199	9
Linden				78	137	8	85	117	7
Springfield.....				55	118	1	56	117	1
Union				136	91	13	132	92	12
New Providence.....				58	48	11	54	51	9
Summit				165	123	5	161	121	5
				1049	1600	142	1038	1588	129
Majority					551			528	

3D DISTRICT.	SENATE.			Ass'y.		
	Hyer, Dem.	Vail, Rep.	Urner, Grbk.	Lindsay, Dem.	Sheldon, Rep.	Dean, Ind.
Clark.....	26	29	...	25	29	...
Fanwood.....	81	107	28	87	100	28
Plainfield, 1st Dist.....	129	148	3	126	152	3
“ 2d “	80	136	3	78	138	3
“ 3d “	53	163	9	52	164	9
“ 4th “	180	197	4	177	200	4
Rahway, 1st Ward.....	119	147	6	113	151	8
“ 2d “	144	136	10	130	145	9
“ 3d “	160	308	5	154	306	5
“ 4th “	107	133	5	111	125	7
Westfield	177	176	14	174	180	14
	1256	1680	87	1227	1690	90
Majority		424			463	
	4156	4520	368			
Majority in county.....		364				

Warren County.

1ST DISTRICT.	SENATE.			Ass'y.		
	Beatty, Dem.	Howey, Rep.	Davis, Grbk.	Fritts, Dem.	Schoon- over, Rep.	Bryan, Grbk.
Allamuchy.....	74	70	3	77	69	3
Frelinghuysen.....	83	155	.....	89	151	.....
Franklin	201	89	4	203	75	4
Greenwich, Lower Dist.,	89	130	5	98	121	5
“ Upper “	106	85	2	110	81	2
Hackettstown, 1st “	92	107	38	109	95	37
“ 2d “	100	134	25	108	129	29
Mansfield.....	120	131	56	123	127	59
Independence	101	78	16	111	73	15
Oxford, 2d Dist.....	142	150	37	125	190	14
Washington Borough...	196	224	17	216	202	17
“ Township..	140	86	4	148	77	5
	1444	1439	207	1517	1390	190
Majority	5			127		

—SENATE.— —ASSEMBLY.—

2d DISTRICT.	Beatty, Dem.	Howey, Rep.	Davis, Grbk.	Bond, Dem.	Griffith, Rep.	Flummer- felt, Gr.
Belvidere.....	202	170	3	238	136	3
Blairstown.....	182	129	.....	200	116	.....
Hardwick.....	83	24	.....	87	20	.....
Harmony.....	151	95	.....	163	85	.....
Hope.....	206	132	6	204	133	6
Knowlton.....	216	123	2	246	96	1
Lopatcong.....	129	65	.....	127	65	.....
Oxford, 1st Dist.....	212	98	4	236	72	5
Pahaquarry.....	50	23	.....	67	12	.....
Phillipsburg, 1st Ward..	150	143	4	155	140	4
“ 2d “	173	96	28	173	96	27
“ 3d “	165	178	24	129	215	26
“ 4th “	123	86	1	120	87	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Majority.....	2042	1362	72	2145	1273	73
	680			872		
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>			
	3486	2801	279			
Majority in county, 685						

VOTE FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS IN 1880.

COUNTIES.					MAJORITIES.	
	Democrat.	Republican.	Greenback.	Prohibition.	Democrat.	Republican.
Atlantic.....	1,720	2,488	43	.....	.....	768
Bergen.....	4,242	3,680	20	.....	562	.....
Burlington....	6,543	7,010	154	27	.....	467
Camden.....	5,832	7,895	57	19	.....	2,063
Cape May.....	961	1,276	3	1	.....	315
Cumberland...	3,640	4,446	514	4	.....	806
Essex.....	17,795	20,707	466	4	.....	2,912
Gloucester.....	2,658	3,345	177	6	.....	687
Hudson	19,586	14,632	153	1	4,954	.....
Hunterdon ...	5,650	3,753	171	53	1,897	.....
Mercer	6,673	7,248	39	5	.....	575
Middlesex.....	6,557	5,420	64	1	1,137	.....
Monmouth ...	7,614	5,693	47	17	1,921	.....
Morris.....	5,037	5,720	145	5	.....	683
Ocean	1,654	1,898	52	.....	.....	244
Passaic.....	5,776	7,576	72	4	.....	1,800
Salem	3,012	3,155	66	30	.....	143
Somerset	3,157	3,217	41	1	.....	60
Sussex	3,353	2,519	20	.....	834	.....
Union.....	5,865	5,746	108	4	119	.....
Warren.....	5,240	3,131	205	9	2,109	.....
Average vote..	122,565	120,555	2,617	191	13,533	11,523
Dem. plurality,	2,010				2,010	

For Governor—1880.

COUNTIES.	Ludlow, Dem.	Potts, Rep.	Hoxsey, Grbk.	Ransom, Pro.	Majorities.	
					Dem.	Rep.
Atlantic.....	1,710	2,493	42	.....	.....	783
Bergen.....	4,235	3,681	23	.....	554	.....
Burlington.....	6,526	7,026	156	26	.....	500
Camden	5,793	7,915	70	26	.....	2,122
Cape May.....	961	1,272	2	1	.....	311
Cumberland	3,634	4,429	550	1	.....	795
Essex.....	17,521	20,780	531	4	.....	3,259
Gloucester.....	2,649	3,334	187	4	.....	685
Hudson	19,307	14,803	167	5	4,504	.....
Hunterdon	5,513	3,885	169	47	1,628	.....
Mercer	6,695	7,213	41	7	.....	518
Middlesex.....	6,661	5,270	85	.....	1,391	.....
Monmouth.....	7,591	5,719	41	18	1,872	.....
Morris.....	5,039	5,732	142	4	.....	693
Ocean.....	1,674	1,884	48	.....	.....	210
Passaic.....	5,770	7,576	83	5	.....	1,806
Salem	3,030	3,139	65	35	.....	109
Somerset.....	3,143	3,238	33	.....	.....	95
Sussex.....	3,228	2,634	24	.....	594	.....
Union	5,755	5,860	96	2	.....	105
Warren.....	5,231	3,132	204	10	2,099	.....
	121,666	121,015	2,759	195	12,642	11,991
Ludlow's maj.,	651				651	

For Congress—1880.

FIRST DISTRICT.

	Carter, Dem.	Robeson, Rep.	Hollis, Grbk.	Woolman, Pro.	Majorities.	
					Dem.	Rep.
Camden.....	5,844	7,807	81	27	.....	1,963
Cape May	966	1,260	1	1	.....	294
Cumberland.....	3,761	4,379	416	.....	.....	618
Gloucester.....	2,754	3,241	160	4	.....	487
Salem	3,025	3,120	66	44	.....	95
	16,350	19,807	724	76		3,457
Robeson's majority,		3,457				

SECOND DISTRICT.

	Smith, Dem.	Brewer, Rep.	Dobbins, Grbk.	Majorities.	
				Dem.	Rep.
Atlantic.....	1,715	2,486	44	.....	771
Burlington.....	6,619	6,870	207	.....	251
Mercer.....	6,561	7,309	46	.....	748
Ocean.....	1,641	1,915	45	.....	274
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	16,536	18,580	342	.....	2,044
Brewer's majority.....		2,044			

THIRD DISTRICT.

	Ross, Dem.	Robbins, Rep.	Hope, Grbk.	Majorities.	
				Dem.	Rep.
Middlesex	6,485	5,411	88	1,074	.....
Monmouth... ..	7,490	5,776	73	1,714	.....
Union.....	5,750	5,766	173	.....	16
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	19,725	16,953	334	2,788	16
Ross' majority.....	2,772			2,772	

FOURTH DISTRICT.

	Harris, Dem.	Kilpatrick, Rep.	Larison, Grbk.	Majorities.	
				Dem.	Rep.
Hunterdon.....	5,634	3,772	187	1,862	.....
Somerset.....	3,166	3,210	31	.....	44
Sussex.....	3,159	2,692	18	467	.....
Warren	5,084	3,196	221	1,888	.....
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	17,043	12,870	457	4,217	44
Harris' majority.....	4,173			4,173	

FIFTH DISTRICT.

	Carter, Dem.	Hill, Rep.	Potter, Grbk.	Majorities.	
				Dem.	Rep.
Bergen.....	4,257	3,660	23	597	.....
Morris.....	5,027	5,618	240	.....	591
Passaic	5,881	7,488	76	.....	1,607
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	15,165	16,766	339	597	2,198
Hill's majority.....		1,601			1,601

SIXTH DISTRICT.

	Balbach, Jr., Dem.	Jones, Rep.	Donai, Grbk.	Majorities.	
				Dem.	Rep.
Essex.....	17,888	20,424	584	.....	2,536
Jones' majority.....		2,536			

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

	Hardenbergh, Dem.	Brigham, Rep.	Becker, Grbk.	Majorities.	
				Dem.	Rep.
Hudson.....	19,462	14,714	161	4,748	.....
Hardenbergh's maj.	4,748				

The following is the total Congressional vote of the State:

In 1878—		In 1880—	
Republican....	90,514	Republican....	120,114
Democratic....	79,938	Democratic....	122,169
National.....	24,609	Greenback.....	2,941
Scattering.....	753	Prohibition....	76
	<hr/>		<hr/>
Total vote.....	195,814	Total vote.....	245,300
Rep. plurality...	10,576	Dem. plurality..	2,053

POLITICAL HISTORY.

New Jersey's Vote for Governor in Twenty-four Years, and the Political Complexion of each Legislature.

1857—Legislature: Senate, 12 Dem., 6 Whigs, 2 Know-Nothings.

1858—Legislature: Both Houses Democratic.

1859—Legislature: Senate, Democratic. House, Opposition.

Governor: Wright, total vote, 51,714; per cent. of popular vote, 49.24. Olden, total vote, 53,315; per cent. of popular vote, 50.76. Olden's majority, 1,601.

1860—Legislature: Senate, Democratic. House, Dem., 30; Rep., 28; American, 2.

1861: Legislature: Senate, Republican. House, Democratic.

1862—Senate, Democrats and Republicans, tie; Independent 1. House, Democratic. Democratic majority on joint ballot, 3.

Governor: Parker, total vote, 61,307; per cent. of popular vote, 56.80. Ward, total vote, 46,710; per cent. of popular vote, 43.20. Parker's majority, 14,597.

1863—Legislature: Both Houses Democratic.

Democratic total vote, 39,186; per cent. of popular vote, 56.80. Republican total vote, 29,812; per cent. of popular vote, 43.20. Democratic majority, 9,374.

1864—Legislature: Both Houses Democratic.

1865—Legislature: Senate, Democratic. House, tie.

Governor: Runyon, total vote, 64,736; per cent. of popular vote, 49.0. Ward, total vote, 67,525; per cent. of popular vote, 51.0. Ward's majority, 2,789.

1866—Legislature: Both Houses Republican.

1867—Legislature: Both Houses Republican.

Democratic total vote, 67,468; per cent. of popular vote, 56.89. Republican total vote, 51,114; per cent. of popular vote, 43.10. Democratic majority, 16,354.

1868—Legislature: Both Houses Democratic.

Randolph's majority for Governor, 4,618.

1869—Legislature: Both Houses Democratic.

1870—Legislature: Both Houses Democratic.

1871—Legislature: Both Houses Republican.

Governor: Parker, total vote, 82,362; per cent. of popular vote, 51.90. Walsh, total vote, 76,383; per cent. of popular vote, 48.10. Parker's majority, 5,979.

1872—Legislature: Both Houses Republican.

1873—Legislature: Both Houses Republican.

1874—Legislature: Both Houses Republican.

Governor, Bedle, total vote, 97,283; per cent. of popular vote, 53.60. Halsey, total vote, 84,050; per cent. of popular vote, 46.30. Bedle's majority, 13,233.

1875—Legislature: Senate, Republican; House, Democratic.

1876—Legislature: Both Houses Republican.

1877—Legislature: Senate, Democratic. House, tie.

Governor: McClellan, total vote, 97,837; per cent. of popular vote, 51.65. Newell, total vote, 85,094; per cent. of popular vote, 44.92. Hoxsey, total vote, 5,058; per cent. of popular vote, 2.67. Bingham, total vote, 1,438; per cent. of popular vote, 0.76. McClellan's majority over next, 12,743.

1878—Legislature: Both Houses Democratic.

1879—Legislature: Both Houses Republican.

1880—Legislature: Both Houses Republican.

Governor: Ludlow, total vote, 121,666; per cent. of popular vote, 49.53. Potts, total vote, 121,015; per cent. of popular vote, 49.26. Hoxsey, total vote, 2,759. Ransom, total vote, 195.

1881—Legislature: Both Houses Republican.

1882—Legislature: Senate, Republican. House, Democratic.

ELECTORAL VOTE OF NEW JERSEY,

FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT, FROM MARCH 4TH, 1789, TO
MARCH 4TH, 1881.

1789—George Washington, of Virginia.....	6
John Adams, of Massachusetts.....	1
John Jay, of New York.....	5
1793—George Washington, of Virginia.....	7
John Adams, of Massachusetts.....	7
1797—John Adams, of Massachusetts.....	7
Thomas Pinckney, of South Carolina.....	7
1801—John Adams, of Massachusetts.....	7
C. C. Pinckney, of South Carolina.....	7
1805—Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia.....	8
George Clinton, of New York.....	8
1809—James Madison, of Virginia.....	8
George Clinton, of New York.....	8
1813—De Witt Clinton, of New York.....	8
Jared Ingersoll, of Pennsylvania.....	8
1817—James Monroe, of Virginia.....	8
Daniel D. Tompkins, of New York.....	8
1821—James Monroe, of Virginia.....	8
Daniel D. Tompkins, of New York.....	8
1825—Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee.....	8
John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina.....	8
1829—John Q. Adams, of Massachusetts.....	8
Richard Rush, of Pennsylvania.....	8
1833—Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee.....	8
Martin Van Buren, of New York.....	8
1837—William H. Harrison, of Ohio.....	8
Francis Granger, of New York.....	8
1841—William H. Harrison, of Ohio.....	8
John Tyler, of Virginia.....	8
1845—Henry Clay, of Kentucky.....	7
Theodore Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey.....	7
1849—Zachary Taylor, of Louisiana.....	7
Millard Fillmore, of New York.....	7
1853—Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire.....	7
William R. King, of Alabama.....	7
1857—James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania.....	7
John C. Breckenridge, of Kentucky.....	7
1861—Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois.....	4
Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine.....	4
Stephen A. Douglass, of Illinois.....	3
Herschel V. Johnson, of Georgia.....	3
1865—George B. McClellan, of New Jersey.....	7
George H. Pendleton, of Ohio.....	7
1869—Horatio Seymour, of New York.....	7
Francis P. Blair, of Missouri.....	7
1873—Ulysses S. Grant, of Illinois.....	7
Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts.....	7
1877—Samuel J. Tilden, of New York.....	9
Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana.....	9

1881—Winfield Scott Hancock, of Pennsylvania..... 9
 William H. English, of Indiana. 9

Total vote for President in 1828, 45,708; 1832, 47,249; 1836, 51,729;
 1840, 64,385; 1844, 76,944; 1848, 77,765; 1852, 83,283; 1856, 99,396; 1860,
 121,125; 1864, 136,048; 1868, 163,122; 1872, 169,065; 1876, 220,245; 1880,
 245,928.

ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

The following is the vote of the last Electoral College, by which
 the President and Vice-President of the United States were chosen:

	Electoral Vote.		Electoral Vote.
Alabama.....	10	Missouri.....	15
Arkansas.....	6	Nebraska.....	3
California.....	6	Nevada.....	3
Colorado.....	3	New Hampshire.....	5
Connecticut.....	6	New Jersey.....	9
Delaware.....	3	New York.....	35
Florida.....	4	North Carolina.....	10
Georgia.....	11	Ohio.....	22
Illinois.....	21	Oregon.....	3
Indiana.....	15	Pennsylvania.....	29
Iowa.....	11	Rhode Island.....	4
Kansas.....	5	South Carolina.....	7
Kentucky.....	12	Tennessee.....	12
Louisiana.....	8	Texas.....	8
Maine.....	7	Vermont.....	5
Maryland.....	8	Virginia.....	11
Massachusetts.....	13	West Virginia.....	5
Michigan.....	11	Wisconsin.....	10
Minnesota.....	5		
Mississippi.....	8	Total.....	369

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

	1860.	1870.	1880.
Alabama.....	964,201	996,992	1,262,344
Alaska.....	.....	.....	.....
Arizona.....	.....	9,658	40,441
Arkansas.....	435,450	483,157	802,564
California.....	379,994	560,223	864,686
Colorado.....	.....	39,860	194,649
Connecticut.....	460,147	537,454	622,683
Dakota.....	4,837	14,181	134,592
Delaware.....	112,216	125,015	146,654
District Columbia.....	.....	131,706	177,638
Florida.....	140,424	187,752	266,566
Georgia.....	1,057,886	1,195,338	1,538,983
Idaho.....	.....	14,998	32,611
Illinois.....	1,711,951	2,538,408	3,078,636
Indiana.....	1,350,428	1,673,943	1,978,358
Iowa.....	674,913	1,191,727	1,624,463
Kansas.....	107,206	362,872	995,335
Kentucky.....	1,155,684	1,321,011	1,648,599
Louisiana.....	708,002	726,915	940,063
Maine.....	628,279	626,451	648,945
Maryland.....	687,049	780,806	935,139
Massachusetts.....	1,231,066	1,457,351	1,783,986
Michigan.....	749,131	1,187,135	1,634,096
Minnesota.....	172,123	435,564	780,807
Mississippi.....	791,305	674,615	1,131,899
Missouri.....	1,182,012	1,719,978	2,169,091
Montana.....	.....	20,594	39,157
Nebraska.....	28,675	119,496	452,432
Nevada.....	6,857	42,759	62,265
New Hampshire.....	326,073	318,300	347,784
New Jersey.....	672,035	906,108	1,130,892
New Mexico.....	93,516	91,864	118,430
New York.....	3,880,735	4,357,647	5,083,173
North Carolina.....	992,622	1,071,135	1,400,000
Ohio.....	2,339,511	2,661,128	3,197,794
Oregon.....	52,465	90,833	174,767
Pennsylvania.....	2,906,115	3,502,311	4,282,738
Rhode Island.....	174,620	217,356	276,528
South Carolina.....	703,708	728,000	995,706
Tennessee.....	1,109,801	1,257,495	1,542,463
Texas.....	604,215	797,500	1,597,509
Utah.....	40,273	86,786	143,907
Vermont.....	315,098	330,552	332,286
Virginia.....	1,596,318	1,224,962	1,512,203
Washington.....	11,594	23,925	75,120
West Virginia.....	.....	442,033	618,193
Wisconsin.....	775,881	1,055,165	1,315,386
Wyoming.....	.....	9,118	20,788
Total.....	31,429,891	38,505,768	50,152,559

Presidential Elections from 1852 to 1880.

STATES.	1852.			1856.			1860.			
	Scott, Whig.	Pierce, Dem.	Hale, Free Soil.	Freem't, Rep.	Buch'an, Dem.	Fillm'r Amer'n	Lincoln, Rep.	Doug'l's Dem.	Breck., Dem.	Bell, Union.
Alabama.....	15,038	26,881	.....	.....	46,739	28,552	.....	13,651	48,831	27,825
Arkansas.....	7,404	12,173	.....	.....	21,910	10,787	.....	5,227	28,732	20,094
California.....	35,407	40,626	100	20,691	153,365	36,165	39,173	38,516	34,331	6,817
Connecticut.....	30,357	33,219	3,160	42,715	34,995	2,615	43,692	15,222	11,641	3,291
Delaware.....	6,293	6,318	62	308	8,001	6,175	3,815	1,023	7,317	3,864
Florida.....	2,875	4,318	.....	.....	6,358	4,833	.....	367	8,513	5,437
Georgia.....	16,600	34,705	.....	.....	56,578	42,228	.....	11,590	51,889	42,886
Illinois.....	64,934	80,597	9,966	96,189	105,348	37,444	172,161	160,215	2,404	3,913
Indiana.....	80,901	95,340	6,929	94,375	118,670	22,386	139,033	115,369	12,295	5,366
Iowa.....	15,856	17,763	1,604	43,954	36,170	9,180	70,409	53,111	1,048	1,763
Kentucky.....	57,068	53,806	.....	314	74,642	67,416	1,364	23,651	53,143	66,058
Louisiana.....	17,255	18,617	.....	.....	22,164	20,709	.....	7,625	22,681	20,304
Maine.....	32,513	41,609	8,030	67,379	39,080	3,325	62,811	26,693	6,368	2,016
Maryland.....	35,066	40,020	54	281	39,115	47,460	2,294	5,966	42,482	41,760
Massachusetts.....	52,683	44,569	28,023	108,190	39,240	19,626	106,533	31,372	5,998	22,331
Michigan.....	33,839	41,842	7,237	71,772	52,136	1,660	88,480	35,057	805	405
Minnesota.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,669	11,920	748	62
Mississippi.....	17,548	26,876	.....	.....	35,446	24,195	.....	3,283	40,797	25,040
Missouri.....	29,984	38,353	.....	.....	58,164	48,524	17,028	58,801	31,317	58,372
New Hampshire.....	16,147	29,997	6,695	38,345	32,789	422	37,519	23,881	2,112	441
New Jersey.....	38,556	44,305	350	28,338	46,913	24,115	58,324	62,801	.....	.....
New York.....	234,832	262,083	25,329	276,007	195,878	124,604	362,646	312,510	.....	.....
North Carolina.....	39,058	39,744	.....	.....	48,246	36,886	.....	2,701	48,339	41,990
Ohio.....	152,526	169,220	31,682	187,497	170,874	28,126	231,610	187,232	11,405	12,194
Oregon.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania.....	179,174	198,568	8,525	147,510	230,710	82,175	268,030	16,765	3,006	183
Rhode Island.....	7,626	8,735	644	11,467	6,680	1,675	12,244	7,707	.....	.....
Tennessee.....	58,898	57,018	.....	.....	73,638	66,178	.....	.....	64,709	69,274
Texas.....	4,945	13,552	.....	.....	31,169	15,639	.....	.....	47,548	15,438
Vermont.....	22,173	13,014	.....	.....	10,569	545	33,808	6,849	218	1,969
Virginia.....	58,572	73,838	8,621	39,561	89,706	60,310	1,929	16,290	74,323	74,681
Wisconsin.....	22,240	33,658	8,814	66,090	52,842	579	86,110	65,021	888	161
Total.....	1,386,578	1,601,474	155,825	1,311,264	1,838,169	874,534	1,866,352	1,375,157	845,763	589,581

Presidential Elections from 1852 to 1880—Continued.

STATES.	1864.		1868.		1872.		1876.		1880.	
	Lincoln, Rep.	McClell., Dem.	Grant, Rep.	Seymo'r, Dem.	Grant, Rep.	Greeley, Lib.	Hayes, Rep.	Tilden, Dem.	Garfield, Rep.	Hancock, Dem.
Alabama.....	.....	.....	76,366	72,088	90,272	79,444	68,230	102,002	56,178	90,987
Arkansas.....	.....	.....	22,112	19,078	41,373	38,927	38,669	58,071	41,661	60,489
California.....	62,134	43,841	51,583	54,077	54,020	40,718	78,614	75,815	80,348	80,426
Colorado.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27,450	24,647
Connecticut.....	44,691	42,285	50,595	47,952	50,638	45,880	59,034	61,931	67,073	64,417
Delaware.....	8,155	8,767	7,623	10,980	11,115	10,206	10,752	13,381	14,150	15,183
Florida.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,763	15,427	23,849	22,923	23,654	27,964
Georgia.....	.....	.....	57,134	102,722	62,550	76,356	50,446	130,088	52,648	102,622
Illinois.....	189,496	158,730	250,303	199,143	241,944	181,938	278,232	258,601	318,037	277,321
Indiana.....	150,122	130,233	176,518	166,980	186,147	163,632	208,011	212,526	232,164	225,528
Iowa.....	89,075	49,996	120,390	74,040	131,566	71,196	171,327	112,099	183,904	105,845
Kansas.....	16,441	3,691	31,048	13,990	67,048	32,970	78,322	37,902	121,520	59,789
Kentucky.....	27,786	61,301	39,566	115,890	88,766	99,995	97,156	159,636	104,550	147,999
Louisiana.....	.....	.....	33,263	80,225	71,663	57,029	75,135	70,630	131,891	65,310
Maine.....	61,803	44,211	70,493	42,160	61,422	29,087	66,300	49,823	74,039	65,171
Maryland.....	40,153	32,739	30,438	62,357	66,760	67,687	71,981	91,780	78,515	93,706
Massachusetts.....	156,742	45,745	136,477	59,408	133,472	59,260	150,063	108,777	165,205	111,960
Michigan.....	91,521	74,601	128,550	97,069	138,155	78,355	166,534	141,095	185,190	131,300
Minnesota.....	25,060	17,375	43,545	28,075	55,117	31,423	72,962	48,799	93,903	53,315
Mississippi.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	82,175	47,288	52,605	112,173	34,854	75,750
Missouri.....	72,750	31,678	86,806	65,628	119,196	151,431	145,029	203,077	153,567	208,669
Nebraska.....	.....	.....	9,729	5,439	18,329	7,812	31,916	17,551	54,979	28,523
Nevada.....	9,826	6,391	6,480	5,218	8,413	6,236	10,383	9,308	8,732	9,611
New Hampshire.....	36,400	32,571	38,191	31,224	37,168	31,424	41,539	38,509	44,852	40,794
New Jersey.....	60,723	68,024	80,131	83,001	91,656	76,456	103,517	115,962	120,665	122,565
New York.....	368,735	361,986	419,883	429,883	440,736	387,281	489,207	521,949	555,544	534,511
North Carolina.....	.....	.....	96,769	84,601	91,769	70,091	108,417	125,427	115,878	124,204
Ohio.....	265,151	205,568	280,223	258,606	281,852	244,321	330,698	323,182	375,048	340,821

Presidential Elections from 1852 to 1880—Continued.

STATES.	1864.		1868.		1872.		1876.		1880.	
	Lincoln, Rep.	McClell., Dem.	Grant, Rep.	Seymour, Dem.	Grant, Rep.	Greeley, Lib.	Hayes, Rep.	Tilden, Dem.	Garfield, Rep.	Hancock, Dem.
Oregon	9,888	8,157	10,961	11,125	11,819	7,730	15,206	14,149	20,619	19,948
Pennsylvania	296,391	276,316	342,280	313,382	349,589	212,041	381,122	366,158	444,704	407,428
Rhode Island	13,692	8,170	12,993	6,518	13,665	5,329	15,787	10,712	18,195	10,779
South Carolina .....	.....	.....	62,301	45,237	72,290	22,793	91,870	90,006	58,071	112,312
Tennessee .....	.....	.....	56,628	26,129	85,655	91,391	89,566	133,166	107,677	128,191
Texas .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47,406	66,500	44,800	101,755	57,845	156,228
Vermont	42,419	13,321	44,167	12,045	41,481	10,927	44,692	20,254	45,090	18,181
Virginia .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	93,468	91,654	95,558	139,670	84,020	127,976
West Virginia	23,152	10,438	29,175	20,306	32,315	29,451	42,698	56,455	46,243	57,391
Wisconsin	83,458	65,881	108,857	84,707	101,997	86,177	130,668	123,927	144,397	114,634
Total	2,216,067	1,808,725	3,015,071	2,709,613	3,597,070	2,834,079	4,033,295	4,284,265	4,442,450	4,442,035
Majority	407,342	.....	305,458	.....	762,991	.....	over all,	157,394	.....	.....

Total vote in 1824	352,063	Total vote in 1864	4,024,792
" " 1828	1,156,238	" " 1868	5,724,686
" " 1832	1,217,691	" " 1872	6,431,144
" " 1836	1,498,205	" " 1876	8,411,139
" " 1840	2,410,772	" " 1880	9,204,428
" " 1844	2,698,608	Total Greenback vote in 1876	81,737
" " 1848	2,872,806	" " 1880	306,867
" " 1852	3,142,877	Total Prohibition vote in 1876	9,522
" " 1856	4,063,967	" " 1880	10,305
" " 1860	4,676,853		

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

The following is a list of the United States Senators for New Jersey from 1789 to date—

Jonathan Elmer, March 4th, 1789, to March 3d, 1791.
 William Paterson, March 4th, 1789, to November 23d, 1790.
 Philemon Dickinson, November 23d, 1790, to March 3d, 1793.
 John Rutherford, March 4th, 1791, to December 5th, 1798.
 Frederick Frelinghuysen, March 4th, 1793, to November 12th, 1796.
 Richard Stockton, November 12th, 1796, to March 3d, 1799.
 Franklin Davenport, December 5th, 1793, to February 14th, 1799.
 James Schureman, February 14th, 1799, to February 26th, 1801.
 Jonathan Dayton, March 4th, 1799, to March 3d, 1805.
 Aaron Ogden, February 26th, 1801, to March 3d, 1803.
 John Condit, September 1st, 1803, to March 3d, 1809.
 Aaron Kitchell, March 4th, 1803, to March 21st, 1809.
 John Lambert, March 4th, 1809, to March 3d, 1815.
 John Condit, March 21st, 1809, to March 3d, 1817.
 James Jefferson Wilson, March 4th, 1815, to January 26th, 1821.
 Mahlon Dickerson, March 4th, 1817, to March 3d, 1829.
 Samuel L. Southard, January 26th, 1821, to November 12th, 1823.
 Joseph McIlvaine, November 12th, 1823, to November 10th, 1826.
 Ephraim Bateman, November 10th, 1826, to January 30th, 1829.
 Theodore Frelinghuysen, March 4th, 1829, to March 3d, 1835.
 Mahlon Dickerson, January 30th, 1829, to March 3d, 1833.
 Samuel L. Southard, March 4th, 1833, to June 26th, 1842.
 Garret D. Wall, March 4th, 1835, to March 3d, 1841.
 Jacob W. Miller, March 4th, 1841, to March 3d, 1853.
 William L. Dayton, July 2d, 1842, to March 3d, 1851.
 Jacob W. Miller, January 4th, 1841, to March 3d, 1853.
 Robert F. Stockton, March 4th, 1851, to February 11th, 1853.
 William Wright, March 4th, 1853, to March 3d, 1859.
 John R. Thomson (died), February 11th, 1853, to December, 1862.
 Richard S. Field (vacancy), December 12th, 1862, to January 13th 1863.
 John C. Ten Eyck, from March 17th, 1859, to March 3d, 1865.
 James W. Wall (vacancy), January 14th, 1863, to March 3d, 1863.
 William Wright, March 4th, 1863, to November, 1866.
 F. T. Frelinghuysen, November, 1866, to March 3d, 1869.
 John P. Stockton, March 4th, 1865, to March 27th, 1866.
 Alexander G. Cattell, March 27th, 1866, to March 3d, 1871.
 John P. Stockton, March 4th, 1869, to March 3d, 1875.
 F. T. Frelinghuysen, March 4th, 1871, to March 3d, 1877.
 T. F. Randolph, March 4th, 1875, to March 3d, 1881.
 John R. McPherson, March 4th, 1877, to —.
 William J. Sewell, March 4th, 1881 to —.

UNITED STATES COURT OFFICIALS.

DISTRICT JUDGES.

1789—David Brearley.
 1790—Robert Morris.
 1817—Wm. S. Pennington.
 1826—William Rossell.
 1840—Mahlon Dickerson.
 1841—Philemon Dickerson.
 1863—Richard S. Field.
 1870—John T. Nixon.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

Richard Stockton.
 Andrew Kirkpatrick.
 Abraham Ogden.
 Lucius H. Stockton.
 Joseph Melhvaine.
 Lucius Q. C. Elmer
 Garret D. Wall.
 James S. Green.
 William Halsted.
 Garret S. Cannon.
 Anthony Q. Keasbey.

CLERKS.

Jonathan Dayton.
 Robert Boggs.
 Wm. Pennington.
 Joseph C. Potts.
 Edward N. Dickerson.
 Philemon Dickerson, Jr.
 Abraham R. Harris.
 Ralph H. Shreve.
 E. Mercer Shreve.
 Robert C. Belville.
 William S. Belville.

MARSHALS.

Thomas Lowrey.
 Oliver W. Ogden.
 Robert S. Kennedy.
 George H. Wilder.
 Abraham R. Harris.
 Benajah Deacon.
 W. Budd Deacon.
 Samuel Plummer.
 Robert L. Hutchinson.

UNITED STATES OFFICIALS, 1881.

Circuit Judge—William McKennan.
 District Court Judge—John T. Nixon.
 District Attorney—A. Q. Keasbey.
 Marshal—Robert L. Hutchinson.
 Clerk of District Court—William S. Belville.
 Clerk of Circuit Court—S. D. Oliphant.
 Postmaster at Trenton—Israel Howell.
 Internal Revenue Collector—First and Second Districts—William
 P. Tatem, Camden.

PREROGATIVES, &c., OF THE GOVERNOR.

The Governor is invested with the power of making numerous appointments to office, and by virtue of the Constitution holds several high positions himself. So varied are they that it is no easy task to compile a complete list. The following, however, are the most important:

He is Commander-in-Chief of all the military and naval forces of the State; is President (*ex-officio*) of the Boards of Trustees of Princeton and Rutgers Colleges, and also of Saint Mary's Institution, Burlington, and the Board of Managers of Geological Survey. He is Chairman of the State Board of Canvassers, and has power to fill any vacancy for New Jersey that may occur in the United States Senate, during a recess of the Legislature.

He is a member of the following boards. Trustees of School Fund; State Board of Education; Court of Pardons; Commissioners of Agricultural College Fund; Premium Committee of the New Jersey State Agricultural Society; Board of Control of State Industrial School for Girls and State Reform School for Boys; Commissioners of the State Library; composing a Board with the Chancellor, Chief Justice and Attorney General, for the appointment of a Supervisor for the State Prison; State Board of Savings Banks; composing, with the State Comptroller, a board to choose newspapers in which to publish the laws of the State.

With the advice and consent of the Senate, he has the power of appointing the following officers: Chancellor, Chief Justice; Judges of the Supreme Court, Inferior Courts, and Lay Judges of the Court of Errors and Appeals; Attorney General, Secretary of State, Clerk of the Court of Chancery, Clerk of the Supreme Court, Keeper of the State Prison, Superintendent and Inspector of Weights and Measures, Prosecutors of the Pleas, Riparian Commissioners, Commissioners of Pilotage, Trustees of the Normal School, Commissioners of Fisheries, Visitors to the State Board of Agriculture, Judges of the District Courts, Chief of Bureau of Labor Statistics, Major General, Quartermaster General, Adjutant General, Foreign Commissioners of Deeds.

Without the consent of the Senate: New Jersey State Pharmaceutical Association, and State Board of Health, Private Secretary, Commissioner of Railroad Taxation, Fish Wardens, Notaries Public, Moral Instructor of the State Prison, Railroad Policemen, and fills all vacancies that occur in any office during a recess of the Legislature, which offices are to be filled by the Governor and Senate, or Legislature in Joint Meeting; also, vacancies happening in the offices of Clerk or Surrogate in any county; issues warrants for the admission of deaf and dumb, blind and feeble-minded children into the several institutions; grants requisitions and renditions, and has power to offer rewards for apprehending and securing persons charged with certain crimes; signs or vetoes all bills and joint resolutions passed by the Legislature; has power to convene the Legislature or Senate alone if, in his opinion, public necessity requires it; grants, under the Great Seal of the State, commissions to all such officers as require to be commissioned; has right to borrow money for the State; signs all leases or grants issued by the Riparian Commissioners; he has power to reprieve in cases of capital punishment, and to suspend fines at any time not exceeding ninety days after conviction, and in case of pardon or commutation of sentence, the Governor's vote in the affirmative is necessary.

Besides all these duties, the Governor finds it necessary to read and answer a large mass of correspondence, which comes to the

department daily. All bills and joint resolutions passed by the Legislature are compared, and then recorded in the Executive Department, before presentation to the Governor.

He receives a salary of \$5,000 a year, and is not allowed any fees or perquisites whatever.

His term of office is three years.

MILITARY.

ROSTER OF OFFICERS OF NATIONAL GUARD.

Commander-in-Chief—George C. Ludlow.

Staff—Adjutant General, Bvt. Major General William S. Stryker; Quartermaster General, Bvt. Major General Lewis Perrine; Surgeon General, Brig. General Theodore R. Varick; Inspector General, Brig. General Willoughby Weston; Inspector General of Rifle Practice, Brig. General Bird W. Spencer; Judge Advocate General, Colonel Garret Ackerson, Jr.; Assistant Adjutant General, Colonel S. Meredith Dickinson; Assistant Quartermaster General, Lewis Perrine, Jr.; Aides-de-Camp, Colonel William E. Hoy, Colonel Edwin A. Stevens, Colonel Eckford Moore, Colonel John W. Romaine.

Division—General Commanding, Major General Gershom Mott.

Division Staff—Assistant Adjutant General, Colonel Daniel Lodor; Inspector, Bvt. Brig. General William Ward; Surgeon, Colonel Edward L. Welling; Paymaster, Lieut. Colonel Charles V. C. Murphy; Quartermaster, Lieut. Colonel J. Blanchard Edgar; Judge Advocate, Lieut. Colonel James N. Stratton; Aides-de-Camp, Major John C. Owens, Major Daniel Elmer, Major Townsend B. Baldwin.

First Brigade—General Commanding, Bvt. Maj. General Joseph W. Plume.

Staff—Assistant Adjutant General, Lieut. Colonel Marvin Dodd; Inspector, Lieut. Colonel George E. P. Howard; Surgeon, Lieut. Colonel George W. Terriberry; Quartermaster, Major Isaac R. Denman; Paymaster, Major Samuel Meeker; Judge Advocate, Major Frederick Frelinghuysen; Aides-de-Camp, Captain William Strange, Captain William S. Righter; Assistant Inspector of Rifle Practice, Lieut. Colonel A. Judson Clark.

Second Brigade—General Commanding, Bvt. Major General William J. Sewell.

Staff—Assistant Adjutant General, Lieut. Colonel Thomas S. Chambers; Inspector, Lieut. Colonel Daniel B. Murphy; Surgeon, Lieut. Colonel Frank Gauntt; Quartermaster, Major William M. Palmer; Paymaster, Kenneth J. Duncan; Judge Advocate, Major James E. Hays; Aides-de-Camp, Captain Edward Furlong, Captain Sanford S. Murphy; Assistant Inspector of Rifle Practice, ———.

First Regiment, Infantry, Headquarters, Newark—Colonel, Edward A. Campbell; Adjutant, Lieut. James L. Marsh.

Third Regiment, Headquarters, Elizabeth—Colonel, Elihu H. Ropes; Adjutant, Lieutenant John H. Marbacher.

Fourth Regiment, Headquarters, Jersey City—Colonel, Dudley S. Steele; Adjutant, Lieutenant Samuel D. Dickinson.

Fifth Regiment, Headquarters, Newark—Colonel, Levi R. Barnard; Adjutant, Lieutenant William H. Jeroleman.





VASE AWARDED THE NEW JERSEY BATTALION
AT THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OF THE SIEGE
OF YORKTOWN, VA., 1881.

Sixth Regiment, Headquarters, Camden—Colonel and Bvt. Brigadier General, E. Burd Grubb; Adjutant, Lieutenant Emmor H. Lee.

Seventh Regiment, Headquarters, Lambertville—Colonel, Ashbel W. Angel; Adjutant, Lieutenant Charles H. W. Van Seiver.

Ninth Regiment, Headquarters, Hoboken—Colonel, B. F. Hart; Adjutant, Lieutenant ———.

First Battalion, Headquarters, Paterson—Major, Joseph W. Congdon; Adjutant, Lieutenant James Inglis, Jr.

Second Battalion, Headquarters, Leonia—Major J. V. Moore; Adjutant, Charles U. Springer.

Gatling Gun Company A, Elizabeth—Captain and Brev. Brigadier General, J. Madison Drake.

Gatling Gun Company B, Camden—Captain, John H. Platt.

Adjutant General's Office.

The Adjutant General is required, by law, to carry into execution the system of military discipline established by the authority of the State. As the executive officer of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, he is required to see that all his orders in reference to the military force are properly fulfilled. His office is an office of record and deposit of information in regard to the National Guard and of the reserve militia. All details for calling troops into the field for active service are kept in his department. It is also an office of record of the military service of men of New Jersey in all the wars of this country for the last one hundred and twenty-five years. It is asserted by the official in charge that its records are more complete than any office of the kind in the Union.

The Centennial Celebration at Yorktown, Va.

In accordance with a Joint Resolution of the last Legislature the New Jersey Battalion was formed to represent the State at this anniversary. Companies were selected from the whole body of the National Guard, and such was the splendid drill and efficiency of this command that they won the Silver Vase awarded by a committee of officers of the Regular Army of the U. S., selected by Major General Hancock, for "presenting the best military appearance at the entire encampment."

The following were the Field and Staff of this Battalion: Colonel and Bvt. Brig. Gen. E. Burd Grubb commanding; Lt. Col. Edward A. Campbell; Major Richard A. Donnelly; Adjutant Samuel D. Dickinson; Quartermaster Jacob J. DeMott; Paymaster William R. Williams; Surgeon Franklin Gauntt; Assistant Surgeon George W. Terriberry; Chaplain Joseph K. Manning; Judge Advocate Townsend B. Baldwin; Inspector Rifle Practice, Theodore W. Griffith.

Quartermaster General's Department.

The Quartermaster General is, by law, Acting Commissary General, Acting Paymaster General, and Acting Chief of Ordnance. He is charged with the duty of providing the means of transportation for troops of the National Guard when ordered upon duty by the Governor, who is Commander-in-Chief of all the State forces, and the movement of all necessary stores for parades, inspections, encampments and rifle practice on the ranges of the principal rifle associations of the State, and furnishes all material of war and ammunition in cases of riot and tumult. He provides and distributes uniforms under the law approved March 10th, 1880; furnishes tents, camp and garrison equipage, forage, fuel, lumber, and all material for camps and for shelter of troops and stores when the militia is called out for duty; provides grounds for military encampments ordered by the Commander-in-Chief; has the charge of the State Arsenal at Trenton, where all military supplies of the State are stored, and has the general supervision of all military expenses, except where otherwise provided by law.

He has the care and preservation of all ordnance stores and ammunition, issuing them as they are required, keeps books of account with regimental and company officers, receives from the United States Government, under the act of Congress of 1808, for arming the militia, furnishes subsistence to troops while in active service, and pays the per diem allowed by law for such service.

The total number of small arms, the property of the State, including those in possession of the National Guard, is 21,317. The heavy ordnance, serviceable, consists of light Napoleon guns, smooth bore; four 3½-inch Ames' guns, smooth bore; four 3½-inch James' guns, rifled; and eighteen 3-inch Griffin guns, rifled. These, with gun carriages, limbers, caissons, battery wagons, traveling forges and implements, compose six 6-gun battalions. In addition to this there are eight Gatling guns, two Billingham and Requa batteries, and two mountain howitzers, with sufficient ammunition for almost any emergency. The number of cartridges for Springfield rifles on hand is about 150,000. A large quantity of ammunition is manufactured at the Arsenal.

To the exertions of this department, in fitting out the fine body of men comprising the Battalion that participated in the Yorktown Centennial Celebration, is due much of the credit for the trophy awarded to our troops for soldierly appearance, camp, &c. The camp was laid out and erected by a detachment from the State Arsenal sent to Yorktown for the purpose, several days in advance of the Battalion. The camp was pronounced, both by the Commission and distinguished military officers, as the best camp at Yorktown.

Five Regiments and two Battalions of the National Guard now wear the State regulation uniform adopted by the military authorities, consisting of a dark-blue frock coat, with facing of light-blue, light-blue trousers and plain dark-blue McClellan cap.

The State has also adopted accoutrements similar to those in use by the U. S. Government, consisting of a plain black leather waist belt, to which the cartridge-box and steel bayonet scabbard are attached, dispensing with the old webbing waist, cartridge-box and bayonet-scabbard belts which had become so unpopular with the troops by reason of the trouble in adjusting them, shrinkage after washing, &c. These accoutrements are being issued as rapidly as received from the contractors.

DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE AND SAVINGS BANKS.

INSURANCE.

The law creating an Insurance Department in this State was approved April 9th, A. D. 1875. By this act the Secretary of State was made *ex-officio* Commissioner of Insurance, and given full power to execute the law relating to insurance companies organized under the laws of this State, as well as those of other States and nations desiring to transact business herein. Every Insurance Company doing business in this State is required to file annually with the Secretary of State, before the first day of February of each year, a detailed statement, made under oath, setting forth the financial condition of such company, on the first day of January previous. This statement must give the kind and value of each item composing the assets and liabilities, the receipts and expenditures during the year, and such other general information as may be of interest for the insuring public to know.

These annual statements are carefully compiled and published in similar form as other public documents of the different departments of State.

"A supplement to the act concerning savings banks," approved March 8th, 1877, provides that these institutions shall file with the Secretary of State an annual statement, under oath, similar to those filed by insurance companies, and be subject to a personal examination at least once in two years. These statements are also compiled and published in a documentary form. The total number of insurance companies legally doing business in this State during the year 1879, was one hundred and forty-five, classified as follows: Companies organized under the laws of New Jersey, 51, viz., joint stock companies, 19; purely mutual companies, 32; companies of other States, 70, and companies of foreign governments, 24.

The total amount of capital stock of all stock companies doing business in the State, was \$36,996,980.00, as follows: New Jersey companies, \$1,245,970.00; companies of other States, \$32,750,010.00.

Total assets of such companies, \$124,351,863.69, viz.: New Jersey companies, \$8,331,540.78; companies of other States, \$38,665,889.08; foreign companies (United States branches), \$27,354,433.83.

Total liabilities, \$30,881,717.65, viz.: New Jersey companies, \$56,969,903.05; companies of other States, \$63,014,745.56; foreign companies (United States branches), \$12,170,069.04.

The total net surplus was \$43,552,162.92, viz.: New Jersey stock companies, \$2,707,967.20; companies of other States, \$25,659,830.93; foreign companies (United States branches), \$15,184,364.79.

New Jersey companies had an average surplus over capital of 63.72 per cent., and assets of \$1.46 for each dollar of liability. Companies of other States, 73.35 per cent. surplus over capital, and \$1.41 of assets for each dollar of liability. Foreign companies (United States branches), had \$2.23 of assets for each dollar of liability.

New Jersey mutual companies had premium notes amounting to \$5,442,533.21; cash assets, \$452,509.20; and liabilities, exclusive of unearned premiums, of \$86,329.03.

SAVINGS BANKS.

The Secretary of State is also *ex-officio* Superintendent of Savings Banks. The report for the last fiscal year shows as follows:

On the 1st day of January, 1880, the total assets of all savings banks in the State amounted to \$18,361,011.47; liabilities, except

surplus, \$17,533,055.41; surplus over all liabilities, \$8,592.92; number of open accounts, 68,457.

January 1st, 1881, their total assets amounted to \$21,083,961.75; liabilities, except surplus, \$20,047,893.63; surplus over all liabilities, \$1,038,080.37; number of open accounts, 74,965.

On the 1st day of January, 1878, the number of depositors at that date was 64,775, and on the 1st day of January, 1881, the number was 74,965—an increase of 10,190, from which it is fair to infer that the public confidence in these institutions has been fully restored.

There are a number of these institutions still the wards of the Chancellor, and the proceedings in each case warrant the conclusion that they are being managed, under his direction, for the best interest of depositors.

Since the last report the Hunterdon County Savings Bank and Trust Company has gone into voluntary liquidation, and is paying its depositors in full as fast as their claims are presented.

On the 27th day of January last the managers of the Morristown Institution for savings resolved to close business and wind up its affairs. The institution is believed to be entirely solvent, but the managers were anxious to free themselves of the trust; and in order to do so and make an equitable division of all the assets among the depositors, they ask temporary relief of the Chancellor.

A recapitulation of the voluminous tables shows as follows:

RESOURCES.

Estimated value of real estate.....	\$936,849.25
Loans on bonds and mortgages.....	7,610,193.87
Investments in stocks and bonds, viz.:	
United States bonds.....	\$7,097,944.87
All other stocks and bonds.....	2,026,091.13
	<hr/>
	9,124,036.00
Call loans on collaterals.....	1,538,181.97
All other assets.....	1,874,700.65
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$21,083,961.75

LIABILITIES.

Amount due depositors.....	19,863,638.64
All other liabilities.....	184,254.99
Surplus over liabilities.....	\$1,038,080.37
Deduct impairment.....	2,012.25
	<hr/>
	1,036,068.12
	<hr/>
	\$21,083,961.75

MISCELLANEOUS.

Number of open accounts January 1, 1880.....	65,870
Number of open accounts January 1, 1881.....	74,965
Number of accounts opened or re-opened during the year 1880..	20,420
Number of accounts closed during the year 1880.....	13,325

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Hon. Henry C. Kelsey, Secretary of State, and Hon. John P. Stock, Attorney-General, members *ex-officio*; Cyrus F. Brackett, Ph.D. Princeton; Franklin Gauntt, M.D., Burlington; Theodore R. Varick, M.D., Jersey City; Ezra M. Hunt, M.D., Trenton; E. A. Osborn C.E., Middletown; E. S. Atwater, counselor at law, Elizabeth; Laba a Dennis, M.D., Newark.

President, C. F. Brackett, Ph.D.; Secretary, Ezra M. Hunt, M.D.; Recording Clerk, E. A. Osborn, C.E.

Previous to 1876, two State Commissions on Health had made reports. The State Board was formed in 1877, and since then the annual reports show the work accomplished. In addition to the duties assigned to it under the first act, it has collateral relation to the laws as to contagious diseases of animals, vital statistics and adulteration of foods. Besides its general work, it is frequently consulted by cities and townships as to health ordinances, the removal of nuisances, and plans for sanitary improvement. It thus not only shows how much of disease is preventible, but assists to prevent it.

STATE LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

Trenton Asylum.

Officers—Superintendent and Physician, John W. Ward, M. D.; First Assistant Physician, J. Kirby, M. D.; Second Assistant Physician, Charles P. Britton, M. D.; Treasurer, Austin Snyder; Steward, Edmund White; Matron, Mrs. S. J. Clark.

On October 31st, 1880, there were 550 patients in the asylum, 303 males and 247 females; received during the year 84 males, 73 females. Discharged, 78 males, 52 females, total 130. Of these discharged, 58 were recovered, 20 improved, 4 unimproved, 1 escaped, 1 not insane, 1 removed to another asylum, and 45 died. Total number treated since the opening of the institution, 5,827. Of this number, 2,065 have been discharged as recovered, 1,504 as improved, 219 as unimproved, 20 as escaped, 13 as not insane, 1,080 died, and 334 removed to other asylums.

The average of deaths is less than any of the other asylums in the country except in those of the larger institutions where a greater number of acute cases, in which the probability of recovery is greater, are committed. There is no separate accommodation, as there ought to be, for convict patients. An effort has been made, as far as the classification will admit, to keep the convicts separate, and two halls were devoted to their use. Those who have committed high crimes, however, are isolated from the innocent insane. The liability of destruction from fire is guarded against in a very effective and ingenious manner. The system adopted for the treatment of the patients is as near as can be that of non-restraint, viz., no restraint being employed except with violent patients to prevent injury to themselves or their fellows. This asylum is a model for neatness and good management.

State Asylum for the Insane.

Managers—Francis S. Lathrop, Madison, President; Hiram C. Clark, Newton, Secretary; Beach Vanderpool, Newark; Anthony Reckless, Red Bank; George A. Halsey, Newark; William G. Lathrop, Boonton; John S. Read, Camden; Joseph D. Bedle, Jersey City; Samuel S. Clark, Belvidere.

Resident Officers—Superintendent Physician, H. A. Buttolph, M. D., L. L. D.; Assistant Physician, Edwin E. Smith, M. D.; Second Assistant Physician, Thomas M. Lloyd, M. D.; Steward, M. B. Monroe; Matron, Miss Mary Tabor.

Treasurer—Eugene Vanderpool, Newark.

The number of patients at the close of the year 1881 was:

Men.....	310
Women.....	331
Total.....	641

The whole number received from the opening of the institution, August 17th, 1876, to November 1st, 1881, was:

Men.....	600
Women.....	586
Total.....	1,186

The institution is located near the line of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, about three and a half miles north of Morristown, and one and a half west of Morris Plains station, from which there is stage connection with the house. It is situated on a tract of land four hundred and fifty acres in extent, is a massive structure in lineal form, built of gneiss of a light gray color, much resembling granite. It is twelve hundred and fifty feet long in a direct line, consists of four principal wings for patients on each side of a central edifice, with two sections on each extremity of the fourth, two stories high, thus providing arrangements for sixteen full and twenty partial subdivisions of each sex. The building is warmed by steam, lighted by coal gas made on the premises, and supplied with water from mountain springs. The ventilation is effected by force and exhaust power, the former being supplied by two fans for delivering the fresh air to all parts of the house, while by the latter the foul air is removed through flues and trunks connected with upright shafts heated by coils of steam pipe. The building has capacity for receiving eight hundred patients with their attendants, is fire proof to a large extent, and in the quality of the material of which it is composed, its general arrangement, constitution, fittings, machinery, &c., &c., is, perhaps, equal to any of those erected in modern times. The expenditure in its construction and outfit, including lands, &c., was about two and a half million dollars; but, in view of all the characteristics mentioned, this sum, to men of practical experience in such things, will not be considered unusual or extravagantly large.

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

The report for the year ending October 30th, 1881, shows the following:

President, Samuel Allinson; Secretary and Treasurer, Samuel L. Baily.

Trustees—Samuel Allinson, Samuel C. Brown, Samuel L. Baily, Rudolphus Bingham, J. Newton Voorhees, Jeremiah O'Rourke.

Lady Managers—Mrs. Rebecca A. Colson, Woodbury; Mrs. Margaretta Potts, Trenton; Mrs. Elizabeth Baily, Trenton; Miss Sarah E. Webb, Elizabeth; Miss Mary G. Abbott, Trenton; Miss Mary S. Atterbury, Trenton.

Officers—Matron, Mrs. Harriet F. Perry; Assistant Matron, Mrs. Rebecca Barber; Housekeeper, Miss Margaret Atkinson; Teacher, Miss Bartine; Seamstress, Miss Abbie Cole.

Number in institution October 31st, 1880, 41; number received during the year, 8; total number under discipline, 50. Number inden-

tured during the year, 15; number discharged, being of age, 5; number released and sent to their homes, 5; number in institution, October 31st, 1881, 25.

The receipts and expenditures were:

Cash on hand October 30th, 1880.....	\$2,590.80
Cash received from State Treasurer.....	3,000.00
Cash received farm sales, &c.....	451.64
Cash received work of girls.....	650.28
Total receipts.....	\$6,692.72
Expenses, Salaries, &c.....	\$6,200.40
Balance on hand.....	\$492.32

JAMESBURG REFORM SCHOOL.

The following are the officers of this institution: James F. Eastman, Superintendent; Samuel R. McFadden, Assistant; Elizabeth F. Eastman, Matron.

Number of boys remaining October 31st, 1880.....	258
“ “ “ committed.....	86
“ “ “ returned.....	12
“ “ “ during the year.....	98
“ “ “ disposed of during the year.....	356
“ “ “ remaining in the institution Oct. 31st, 1881,	90
Greatest number at any one time.....	266
Average number for the year.....	267
	256 $\frac{3}{4}$

CURRENT EXPENSES, RECEIPTS AND COST PER CAPITA.

Total expenses.....	\$52,294.74
Total receipts.....	\$17,722.07
Labor and machinery at brick yard.....	1,169 38
In settlement of claim for artesian well.....	1,822.00
Boilers, boiler house and steam connection.....	3,292.24
Steam fire pump, pump-house, fire hydrant, fire hose, &c.....	1,704.75
	\$25,710.44
Net expenses.....	\$26,584.30
	Cost per capita.
	Annually. Daily.
Net cost of maintenance.....	\$26,584.30 \$103 5410 .2837

BUREAU OF STATISTICS OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES.

James Bishop, Chief of Bureau.

As the pottery, brick, glass and silk industries of New Jersey are the most important in the United States, the following brief statement concerning them, condensed from the forthcoming report of the Bureau of Statistics of Labor and Industries, will be of interest:

There were engaged during the year 1881, in the manufacture of

glass, brick and drain-pipe, 72 firms, whose establishments, on an invested capital of \$2,694,900, turned out a product valued at \$3,349,500. The average number of hands employed was 4,569, and the total paid for labor, \$1,242,890, or 37 per cent. of the product.

The capital invested in the pottery interest is \$3,254,500. The product for 1881 was \$3,663,300. Average number of workmen, 3,682. Total wages paid, \$1,555,300, or 42.4 per cent. of the product.

The following will show the condition of our silk industry for the past two years :

	1880.	1881.
Firms.....	106	105
Capital... ..	.....	\$7,524,200
Average number of operatives.....	12,680	14,122
Wages paid.....	\$4,168,335	\$4,787,500
Value of product.....	15,808,424	18,053,210

More than one-half of the silk manufacture of the United States is done in New Jersey.

In 1880, the Chief of the Bureau certified 64 vouchers for 92 tons of flax straw grown in this State. On these the bounty paid amounted to \$644. In 1881 the number of vouchers certified was 169, for 360 tons, for which \$2,520 bounty was paid. There was also paid a bounty of \$273.58 on 11 vouchers for 7,811 pounds of flax fibre grown. Under the bounty law for sorghum, &c., 48 vouchers have been certified for 1,319 tons of sorghum and sugar cane; bounty, \$1,319.

BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS.

The work of this Bureau is to collect the returns of marriages, births and deaths occurring in the State, and so to classify and index them as to make them available as records, and at the same time to so tabulate them as to show the vital movements and conditions of the population. Our people are a part of our material resources, and as such must be studied as to those causes which deteriorate their health or shorten their lives.

The former law was changed in 1878, and since then the returns have gained each year in completeness. It is now recognized that the study of these statistics is the basis of sanitary administration. It is gratifying to know that, in order to test and compare the vital returns of the last census, the States of Massachusetts and New Jersey were chosen as having the most accurate systems.

An examination of the death returns shows very accurately the course and localities of disease, the principal cause of death, and the variations in the death rate of the various cities and townships. Birth rates and the number of marriages have to be studied as well as deaths, since the ages of the population and the increase or decrease of marriages has much to do with general progress.

An examination of the books of record will show how accurately and systematically they are arranged, so as to be available for legal reference and for the study of diseases.

The Bureau is under the Department of the Secretary of State. E. M. Hunt, M.D., as Medical Superintendent of Vital Statistics, has oversight and direction so far as the returns are to be studied and classified in the interests of health and for the welfare of the population.

The indexing and transcription of records is in charge of Dallas Reeve, as Register.

The returns for the year from July 1st, 1880, to July 1st, 1881, are hereto appended.

Statement of Marriages, Births and Deaths, for Year Ending
June 30th, 1881.

COUNTIES.	Marriages.	Births.	Deaths.
Atlantic.....	119	414	345
Bergen	187	673	563
Burlington	348	1,072	847
Camden	521	1,092	1,412
Cape May.....	65	183	136
Cumberland.....	318	825	641
Essex	1,511	5,028	3,695
Gloucester.....	190	649	387
Hudson.....	1,121	2,890	4,506
Hunterdon.....	248	755	537
Mercer.....	487	1,097	1,003
Middlesex.....	313	1,093	861
Monmouth.....	453	1,168	901
Morris.....	308	979	866
Ocean	94	323	206
Passaic.....	669	1,861	1,448
Salem.....	147	486	351
Somerset.....	181	513	412
Sussex.....	155	295	313
Union	369	1,209	1,002
Warren.....	305	865	532
Totals	8,109	23,470	20,964

CITIES.	Marriages.	Births.	Deaths.
Atlantic City.....	31	120	135
Bayonne.....	47	185	153
Bordentown.....	39	126	85
Bridgeton	96	207	170
Burlington.....	47	142	133
Camden	399	639	953
Chambersburg	38	141	97
Elizabeth.....	223	707	567
Gloucester City.....	32	129	108
Harrison	9	120	138
Hoboken.....	214	733	795
Jersey City.....	765	1,437	2,862
Millville.....	82	262	174
Morristown.....	37	115	110
Newark.....	1,236	3,737	2,914
New Brunswick.....	142	430	329
Orange	92	403	245
Passaic.....	66	208	119
Paterson	522	1,469	1,166
Phillipsburg.....	73	249	113
Plainfield.....	49	161	130
Rahway.....	48	114	104
Salem.....	38	97	72
Town of Union.....	47	148	111
Trenton.....	323	586	563
Totals	4,695	12,665	12,346

NEW JERSEY AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION.

Established by the Legislature of 1880, and located on the grounds of Rutgers College, New Brunswick.

Board of Managers—Governor George C. Ludlow, Trenton; President, W. H. Campbell, D.D., New Brunswick; Thomas H. Dudley, Camden, (President); I. M. Smalley, Roadstown; William Parry, Cinnaminson; William S. Taylor, Burlington; Collin B. Meirs, Cream Ridge; James Neilson, New Brunswick, Secretary and Treasurer; Caleb Wyckoff, Belvidere; John DeMott, Middlebush; Rev. John F. Robinson, Paterson; Cornelius A. Wortendyke, Wortendyke; William M. Force, Newark; P. T. Quinn, Newark; Abm. W. Duryee, New Durham; James Stevens, Jersey City; George H. Cook, Director; Arthur T. Neale, Chemist.

It is established to promote agricultural improvement by scientific investigation and experiment. It has a chemist, laboratory, and apparatus for analyzing fertilizers, soils, food and agricultural products, and is intended to supply information respecting seeds, insects and objects which require the apparatus and work of men devoted to special branches of science. During the last year it has analyzed one hundred and sixty samples of fertilizers, forty-five samples of fodders, &c.; it has carried on numerous feeding experiments, and field experiments of fertilizers on Indian corn and sorghum. The results of work are circulated in the form of printed bulletins to every newspaper in the State, and to about fifteen hundred farmers, and to all farmers in the State applying for them. It has already proved itself of much value to the farming community, and is constantly increasing its facilities for rendering useful assistance to this branch of industry.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF NEW JERSEY.

This work was authorized by the Legislature of 1864 (See *Revision of Laws*, page 1137,) and has been continued since by various supplements. It is intended to continue the surveys begun by Prof. H. D. Rodgers, 1836-40, and those of Dr. Wm. Kittell, 1854-56.

Its Board of Managers are: His Excellency George C. Ludlow, Governor, *ex-officio* President of Board, Chas. E. Elmer, Esq., Bridgeton; Hon. Wm. Parry, Cinnaminson; Hon. H. S. Little, Trenton; Henry Aitken, Esq., Elizabeth; John Vought, M.D., Freehold; Selden T. Scranton, Esq., Oxford; Hon. Thomas Lawrence, Hamburg; Hon. Aug. W. Cutler, Morristown; Col. Benjamin Ayerigg, Passaic; Wm. M. Force, Esq., Newark; Thos. T. Kinney, Esq., Newark; Benj. G. Clarke, Esq., Jersey City; Wm. W. Shippen, Esq., Hoboken.

State Geologist, George H. Cook, New Brunswick; Assistant Geologist, John C. Smock, New Brunswick.

The Survey has published "Geology of New Jersey," pp. xxiv, and 899, 8vo, 1868, with portfolio of maps; Report on the Clay Deposits, pp. viii, and 381, 8vo, 1878, with map, and Annual Reports from 1869 to 1881, together with various geological and geographical maps, and a topographical map of Northeastern New Jersey, the first of a series which is designed to cover the whole State

The Survey has also published "A Preliminary Catalogue of the Flora of New Jersey." Compiled by N. L. Britton, Ph.D.

Its objects are to develop and make known the natural products, resources and advantages of the State. It has prepared maps to show its geography, its internal improvements, its water-power, drainage, and distribution of its agricultural lands. It has published descriptions of its iron mines, zinc mines, lime stones, building stones, marls, clays, glass sands, &c., with maps showing their locations. It has published, in report for 1881, surveys for water supply and accounts of wells. It has collated and published all the meteorological observations made in the State. It has joined to its scientific geology whatever of economic importance may attach to it.

The Museum of the Survey occupies the entire front of the third-story of the State House, at Trenton. It is designed to be an exhibition of some of the results of the work of the Survey. There are in it collections of representative specimens from the mines of iron, zinc, and copper ores; from the fire-clay banks; from the glass-sand pits; from the green-sand marl diggings; from the quarries of limestone, slate, flagging stone and building stone; and soils from the different agricultural districts of the State. Suites of rocks and fossils, characteristic of the geological formations, illustrate the geology of the State. There is a small collection of the more common minerals, and a few choice specimens of rarer species. The woods of the State are represented by about one hundred varieties. In addition to these natural products, there are fire-brick, pottery and glass wares, zinc oxide, spelter and irons from works in the State.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY.

This institution is located at New Brunswick, and is part of Rutgers Scientific School. It is in charge of the Trustees of Rutgers College and of a Board of Visitors appointed by the Governor and Senate. The U. S. Congress of 1862 appropriated scrip for public lands, to the endowment and support of "colleges where the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, in such manner as the Legislatures of the States may respectively prescribe, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions in life." The scrip appropriated was sold by the State, and the fund accruing, \$116,000, is held by the State, and the annual interest, amounting to \$6,960, is appropriated exclusively to the payment of professors' salaries in the Agricultural College. The Trustees of Rutgers College provided from their own resources buildings, laboratories, apparatus, an experimental farm of one hundred acres, and all necessary appliances.

The State receives forty scholarships in the institution free of tuition. These scholarships are open to all the counties in proportion to their population, and students are appointed to them on recommendation of a County Superintendent of Schools. Twenty-seven of these scholarships are now filled, and there are thirteen vacancies.

Rev. Wm. H. Campbell, D.D., LL.D., President.

Prof. Isaac E. Hasbrouck, Secretary of the Faculty.

STATE BOARD OF VISITORS.

1st Congressional District—Thomas H. Dudley, Camden; Woodward Warrick, Glassboro'. 2d Congressional District—William Parry, Cinnaminson; William S. Taylor, Burlington. 3d Congressional District—James Neilson, New Brunswick; W. A. Newell, Allentown. 4th Congressional District—William L. Janeway, New Brunswick; John Demott, Middlebush. 5th Congressional District—William Hilliard, Peapack; N. H. Drake, Flanders. 6th Congressional District—William M. Force, Newark; P. T. Quinn, Newark. 7th Congressional District—Abm. W. Duryee, New Durham; Orestes Cleveland, Jersey City.

The scientific studies of the young men are intended to fit them for the work of practical life, and the graduates have mainly entered on such occupations as offer them the best return for their services.

The College makes an annual report to the Legislature, which may be had by application to the President or Secretary of the Faculty.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

ELLIS A. APGAR, State Superintendent.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

Atlantic, S. R. Morse; Bergen, John A. Demarest; Burlington, Edgar Haas; Camden, F. R. Brace; Cape May, Edward P. Shields; Cumberland, William O. Garrison; Essex, Charles M. Davis; Gloucester, William Milligan; Hudson, William L. Dickinson; Hunterdon, R. S. Swackhamer; Mercer, William J. Gibby; Middlesex, Ralph Willis; Monmouth, Samuel Lockwood; Morris, Lewis W. Thurber; Ocean, Edward M. Lonan; Passaic, J. C. Cruikshank; Salem, R. Henry Holme; Somerset, John S. Haynes; Sussex, Luther Hill; Union, N. W. Pease; Warren, Robert S. Price.

CITY SUPERINTENDENTS.

Atlantic City, O. H. Crosby; Bridgeton, J. Moore; Camden, Henry L. Bonsall; Elizabeth, J. Augustus Dix; Gloucester City, William McFarland; Hoboken, David N. Rue; Jersey City, William L. Dickinson; Millville, John W. Newlin; Morristown, W. L. R. Havens; Newark, William N. Barringer; New Brunswick, Henry B. Pierce; Orange, U. W. Cutts; Paterson, Esmond V. De Graff; Perth Amboy, David Stevenson; Phillipsburg, Joseph H. Brensinger; Plainfield, Dr. C. H. Stillman; Rahway, G. R. Lindsay; Salem, G. W. Timlow; Trenton, Cornelius Shepherd.

Amount of money appropriated by the State for support of public schools, \$1,422,740; township school tax, \$24,329; surplus revenue, \$29,980.43; district and city tax for teachers' salaries, \$275,770.41; district and city tax for building and repairing school-houses, \$411,099.08. Total amount for all school purposes, \$2,163,918.92. Value of school property, \$6,275,067. Number of school districts, 1,370. Number of school-houses, 1,585. Number of private schools having twenty-five pupils or more, 297. Number of teachers—male, 926; female, 2,560. Average salary paid to male teachers, \$51.07; to female teachers, \$32.68. Cost of education per pupil, based on total school

census, \$5.22. Number of children the school-houses will seat, 187,136. The following table gives the number of children in the State between five and eighteen years of age, and the number enrolled in the public schools for the past school year:

COUNTIES.	CENSUS.	ENROLLMENT.
Atlantic.....	5,329	3,891
Bergen	10,638	6,423
Burlington	15,253	10,223
Camden.....	18,673	11,664
Cape May.....	2,523	2,190
Cumberland.....	10,900	8,565
Essex.....	56,499	26,417
Gloucester.....	7,264	5,663
Hudson	62,035	31,943
Hunterdon	10,375	8,399
Mercer.....	15,519	8,474
Middlesex.....	15,928	8,911
Monmouth.....	18,093	11,907
Morris	14,120	10,237
Ocean.....	4,464	3,339
Passaic.....	20,420	13,019
Salem.....	6,891	5,583
Somerset.....	7,861	5,176
Sussex.....	6,774	5,534
Union.....	15,710	7,784
Warren.....	10,362	8,200
Total.....	335,631	203,542

Number of children attending private schools, 43,656. The average time the schools were kept open was 9.5 months; 533 schools have received payments from the library appropriation.

Synopsis of the Public School System.

1st. The State Board of Education consists of the Trustees of the School Fund and the Trustees of the State Normal School, and the Treasurer thereof. It has power to prescribe rules for enforcing the school law; to appoint State and County Superintendents, and to decide appeals from decisions of State Superintendent. 2d. State Superintendent is elected for three years. He decides all disputes under school law, subject to appeal; apportions school funds, and has general oversight of the schools. He is *ex-officio* Secretary of the Board of Education. 3d. County Superintendents hold office for three years; apportion school money to the districts; license teachers, and decide disputes under school law, subject to appeal. 4th. School Trustees are elected for three years. Each Board consists of three Trustees, one of whom is District Clerk. They employ teachers, janitors, &c., and fix their salaries. The District Clerk takes the school census. 5th. The Trustees of the School Fund are the Governor, President of Senate, Speaker of House of Assembly, Attorney-General, Secretary of State, and Comptroller. All receipts from lands under water and from tax on banking and insurance companies are invested by them, and form a permanent fund. From the income of this fund \$100,000 annually is appropriated for the schools. 6th. The interest from the surplus revenue is appropriated to the support of the schools. 7th. In addition to the State school tax, the townships and districts are authorized to raise special school tax. All moneys derived from State, county and township sources, except twenty dollars for incidentals, must be used for teachers' salaries and fuel. 8th. Teachers must hold a State or county certificate to entitle them to teach. 9th. The school census includes all children between five and eighteen years of age. 10th. Each district must maintain school for at least nine months;

to entitle it to a share of school money. 11th. State certificates are granted by the State Superintendent and Principal of the Normal School. They are of three grades—first, good for life; second, for ten years; third, for seven years. County certificates are granted by the county examiners, consisting of the County Superintendent and three others appointed by him. Quarterly examinations are held, and three grades of certificates granted—first, good for five years; second, for three years; third, for one year. 12th. Institutes are held annually in each county. By a rule of the State Board of Education, all teachers are required to attend. 13th. Any district raising twenty dollars by subscription or entertainment is entitled to a like sum from the State for establishing a school library, or for the purchase of apparatus, and ten dollars annually thereafter on the same condition. 14th. No teacher is allowed to inflict corporal punishment.

All children must attend school for twelve weeks consecutively, in each year, or be taught at home for the same period.

By an act of the Legislature passed last Winter, the State school tax was changed from a rate tax to a per capita tax. Under the old law, the rate (two mills) was fixed, and the receipts varied; under the new, the revenue (\$4.00 per child) is fixed, and the rate will vary. Heretofore the apportionment has been made on the basis of the school census. Owing to the lack of uniformity in the rating of property in the several counties, some counties paid more than was equitable and just, and others received a larger sum in excess of the amount raised than they were justly entitled to. The new law provides that each county shall receive ninety per cent. of the amount it raises, so that no county can pay more than ten per cent. for the benefit of other counties. Ten per cent. of the total school tax is called the Reserve Fund, and is apportioned among the several counties by the State Board of Education as they deem equitable and just. This provision renders it possible to correct, to a certain extent, whatever injustice may arise from unequal rating of property, without crippling the schools in the poorer counties. By the same law it is provided that no district having forty-five children or over shall receive less than \$350.00, and that districts having less than forty-five children shall receive \$200.00 each.

STATE NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOLS.

The officers and teachers of these institutions remain the same as last year.

Two hundred and thirty-six pupils attended the Normal School last year, with an average attendance of one hundred and eighty-four.

In the Model School there were in attendance during the year three hundred and fifty-three, with an average attendance of two hundred and eighty-three.

The attendance in all the schools this year is much larger than last.

There are at present about two hundred and seventy-five boarders in the boarding halls connected with these schools.

New Jersey may well be proud of one of the foremost institutions of learning, not only in the State, but in the whole country.

The State deals generously with these schools, and they are endeavoring to prove themselves worthy of their position.

FINANCIAL CONDITION.

By an act of the Legislature, these institutions are entirely free from debt.

STATE LIBRARY.

JAMES S. McDANOLDS, Librarian.

The Library apartment is situate on the second floor of the State Capitol, at the southerly end of the building, and is 90 feet long by 45 feet in breadth. It has a gallery running round the apartment, on which, in cases arranged in alcoves, are the miscellaneous and government publications. The main floor is devoted to legal text books, reports, digests, &c.

The report of the State Librarian presents the following facts and recommendations :

The total additions during the year were 931 volumes, and the number of books at last report 26,742. There were 289 volumes of novels, &c., sent to the State Prison, which makes the total number of volumes now in library 27,384.

The librarian says: "The appropriation made for the library by the last Legislature was for one year only. I would suggest the necessity of an annual appropriation sufficient to purchase all needed books. There are still many books needed to make the law library what it should be, while the miscellaneous library is very deficient, particularly in reference works and in the county and town history of this State. People often come from a distance to consult some local or family history, expecting to find here everything published in regard to the history or genealogy of our State. There are a number of county and town histories that are now out of print and becoming scarce, but could be obtained yet with but little trouble, while others are being constantly published. I would respectfully suggest that one volume of every book published relating to the history of the State, if it could be purchased, should be placed in the State Library."

Capt. McDanolds was appointed Librarian January 21st, 1872, and at the expiration of that term, no joint meeting being held, he held over for one year, when, on January 26th, 1876, he was re-appointed for another term of three years. In 1878, the law was changed, so that the Commissioners of the State Library had the appointing power, and in November of that year he was re-appointed for a term of five years, which commenced January 21st, 1879.

STATE FISH COMMISSION.

New Jersey was among the first States in the Union to appreciate the advantages of scientific fish culture, and while many of the States were hesitating as to the adoption of the methods of increasing the supply of food fishes, which has proved so eminently successful under the fostering care of European nations, our State established a Board of Commissioners, and made appropriations with a view to utilizing the many natural advantages which she possessed.

The first Commissioners were appointed in 1870; Dr. John H. Slack, an eminent naturalist and fish culturist being placed at the head of the commission. Since that time the work of propagating food fishes and stocking the depleted waters of the State has been prosecuted with vigor and energy. Especial attention has been given to the effort to increase the shad supply in the Delaware river, and the operations of the commission have been followed by the most marked and gratifying success. Much attention has also

been given to the effort to make the Delaware a salmon-producing stream, and in this the State Commissioners have received the hearty co-operation of the United States Fish Commissioner, who is a profound believer in the ultimate success of the experiments.

But the work of the State Fish Commission, in which our citizens are most deeply interested, is the propagation of food fishes in the inland waters of the State, and to this the energies of the Commissioners have been largely devoted. During the past year there have been distributed in the waters of the State more than half a million salmon fry, a quarter of a million young trout, over one hundred thousand white fish, and (to the lakes and ponds of the State) sixteen thousand black bass. All of these are fish practically new to the waters of the State, and as they have been placed in waters particularly adapted to the several species, their influence must be felt in a few years in the increase of the food supply.

The power of the Commissioners to continue the work depends wholly upon legislative action, as there is no permanent appropriation for these purposes, and the operations of the Commission may be brought to a stand-still at any time by the failure of the Legislature to provide the necessary means to carry it on.

The present Commissioners are Dr. Benj. P. Howell, Woodbury; Major E. J. Anderson, Trenton, and Theodore Morford, Esq., Newton. A list of the Fish Wardens of the several counties is given below.

FISH WARDENS—(Term of office, three years.)

Atlantic, Andrew J. Rider; Bergen, George Ricardo, Wheeler W. Phillips; Burlington, Levi French; Camden, Joseph W. Ore; Cape May, Edwin F. Westcott; Cumberland, James P. Logue; Essex, Lambert Speer; Hunterdon, Andrew J. Scarborough; Mercer, Joseph Ashmore; Middlesex, Cornelius W. Castner; Monmouth, William I. Conover; Morris, M. S. Gregory; Ocean, George W. Irons, John Russell; Passaic, Elias Sindle; Salem, James S. Hannah, William Lawrence; Somerset, John S. Bishop; Sussex, Obadiah Bevins; Warren, John C. Kitchen.

STATE PRISON.

The report of this institution for the year ending October 31st, 1881, shows the following: Convicts remaining on November 1st, 1880, 836; received during the year, 438; discharged by reason of expiration of terms of sentence, pardon, died, etc., 461; remaining on October 31st, 1881, 803. The maximum number of convicts was 844 on Nov. 17th, 1880. The minimum number was, on Sept. 29th, 1881, 763. The daily average in 1880 was 830, and in 1881 it was 794—an average decrease of 36.

The cost for maintenance of the convicts per capita was 9.01 cents per day; per annum, \$33.25; including clothing, &c., per day, it was 17.07 cents; per annum, \$64.69. The total cost for each convict per capita per day was 41.03 cents, or \$150.62 per annum. This includes officers' salaries, necessary repairs and moneys paid to convicts when discharged. There has been an increase of three mills per day for the maintenance of each convict, caused by the higher price of sustenance, &c. The earnings of each convict is shown to

have been \$63.86 against \$82.62 last year. This was caused by the enforced idleness of the prisoners, owing to the act of last Winter limiting the number of men who could be engaged at any one branch of industry at one time to 100, and the expiration of the contracts of the contractors. On October 31st, 1881, there were 775 male and 28 female convicts in the Prison. The male convicts were engaged as follows: Laundry contract, 100; shirts contract, 100; shoe contract, 100; collar contract, 100; paper box contract, 50, and whip contract, 45. Total, 495. The balance are old and infirm, in hospital, employed about the prison, and idle confined in their cells. Total balance, 280. The female convicts are employed in making and repairing clothing for the prisoners.

During the past year the discipline of the prison has been fully maintained, and the shops have been altered to accommodate the new industries. Keeper Laverty calls the attention of the Governor to the fact that in a short time more shop facilities will be urgently needed, and says that if there were more facilities convicts who are now incapacitated from work could be employed.

There have been no escapes from the institution during the past year, and the punishments, according to the Inspectors' report, have been modified, and are less frequent than heretofore.

ORGANIZATION

OF THE

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTH LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

President—Garret A. Hobart, Passaic.

Secretary—George Wurts, Passaic.

Assistant Secretary—William T. Hunt, Essex.

Engrossing Clerk—A. L. English, Atlantic.

Sergeant-at-Arms—David T. Claypool, Cumberland.

Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms—Joseph Donovan, Union.

Door-keepers—David Hickman, Middlesex; J. V. Albertson, Atlantic; Charles Randall, Camden; R. Henri Herbert, Mercer.

President's Private Secretary—C. H. Benson, Hudson.

Journal Clerk—Joseph S. Hulme, Burlington.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—John T. Dunn, Union.

Clerk—Arthur Wilson, Monmouth.

Assistant Clerk—Timothy A. Byrnes, Atlantic.

Engrossing Clerk—Julius W. Manger, Essex.

Sergeant-at-Arms—C. J. Donovan, Hudson.

Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms—Michael Hurley, Mercer.

Keeper of the Ladies' Gallery—J. C. Cole, Warren.

Keeper of the Gentlemen's Gallery—G. D. Holcombe, Hunterdon.

Speaker's Private Secretary—B. M. Rogers, Union.

Journal Clerk—Frank Bell, Hudson.

LEGISLATIVE CORRESPONDENTS.

Franklin S. Mills, *Associated Press* and *State Gazette*; William T. Hunt, *Newark Daily Advertiser* and *New York Tribune*; Edward S. Ellis, *Philadelphia Times*; C. H. Benson, *Jersey City Journal* and *Paterson Press*; William J. Pohl, *New Jersey Freie Zeitung*; F. F. Patterson, *Camden County Courier*; Edward Mullen, *Newark Register*, *Sunday Call* and *Newark Deutsche Zeitung*; Charles Briest, *Trenton Emporium*; Ernest C. Stahl, *Staats Journal*; Morris R. Hamilton, *Philadelphia Record*; William M. Dobbins, *Philadelphia Press*; Chas. H. Levy, *New York Graphic*; William S. Potter, *Somerset Messenger* and *Clinton Democrat*; John J. Cleary, *Jersey City Argus* and *New Brunswick Times*; Louis C. Gosson, *True American*, *Elizabeth Herald*, *New York Sun* and *Public Ledger*, Philadelphia; Thomas F. Fitzgerald, *New York Herald*, *State Gazette*, *Newark Journal*, *Paterson Guardian*, Morristown *True Democratic Banner* and *Warren Democrat*; Rodolph C. Oakley, *New York World*.

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEES.

Senate.

Judiciary—Messrs. Deacon, Youngblood and Paxton.

Revision of the Laws—Messrs. Vail, Applegate and Wortendyke.

Finance—Messrs. Merritt, Deacon and Miller.

Municipal Corporations—Messrs. Taylor, Stainsby and Paxton.

Education—Messrs. Havens, Nichols and Lawrence.

Militia—Messrs. Nichols, Havens and Wortendyke.

Railroads and Canals—Messrs. Gardner, Vail and Bosenbury.

Corporations — Messrs. Youngblood, Hires and Doughty.

Agriculture and Agricultural College—Messrs. Applegate, Martin and Miller.

Fisheries—Messrs. Vail, Taylor and Lawrence.

Banks and Insurance—Messrs. Stainsby, Martin and Ferrell.

Miscellaneous Business—Messrs. Martin, Merritt and Bosenbury.

Elections—Messrs. Deacon, Havens and Ferrell.

Unfinished Business—Messrs. Hires, Applegate and Beatty.

Claims and Pensions—Messrs. Taylor, Applegate and Doughty.

Riparian Rights—Messrs. Gardner, Vail and Lawrence.

Engrossed Bills—Messrs. Martin, Hires and Beatty.

House of Assembly.

Ways and Means—Messrs. Mathews, Ross, Heath, McMurray and Smith.

Municipal Corporations—Messrs. Bell, Schomp, Fiedler, Lawrence and Sheldon.

Corporations—Messrs. Fiedler, Casey, Ross, Young and Cator.

Agriculture and Agricultural College—Messrs. Fritts, Hipp, Forman, Herr, Adair.

Railroads and Canals—Messrs. Schomp, Horner, Mathews, Lawrence and Gaston.

Revision of Laws—Messrs. Van Cleef, Schomp, McAdoo, Parrot and Robertson.

Judiciary—Messrs. McAdoo, Schomp, Van Cleef, Parrot and Gaston.

Education—Messrs. Horner, McGowan, McMahan, Herr and Ladow.

Riparian Rights—Messrs. Lindsley, Hipp, Baker, Lawrence and Pennington.

Fisheries—Messrs. Baker, Shinn, Horner, Griggs and Robertson.

Engrossed Bills—Messrs. McLaughlin, Flynn, Shinn, Mines and Farrier.

Banks and Insurance—Messrs. Shinn, McCague, Fritts, Herr and Young.

Elections—Messrs. McGowan, Van Cleef, Fritts, Carter and Goodwin.

Stationery—Messrs. McMahan, Lindsley, Shinn, Sheldon and Robertson.

Militia—Messrs. Moore, O'Rourke, Clarke, Pennington and Mines.

Unfinished Business—Messrs. Bond, Fiedler, Van Bussum, Greaves and Lewis.

Incidental Expenses—Messrs. Casey, Bond, McMahan, Post and Brewster.

Claims and Pensions—Messrs. Fritts, McGowan, Moore, Johnson and Shields.

Miscellaneous Business—Messrs. Flynn, Baker, McLaughlin, Carter and Parsons.

Joint Committees.

Treasurer's Accounts—Senate—Stainsby, Gardner and Doughty. House—Heath, Sisson, Hipp, Lawrence and McMurray.

State Prison—Senate—Taylor, Hires and Ferrell. House—Sisson, Hewitt, Convery, Richardson and Ladow.

Lunatic Asylums—Senate—Youngblood, Vail and Paxton. House—Van Bussum, Bond, Clarke, Johnson and Young.

Public Grounds and Buildings—Senate—Nichols, Gardner and Wortendyke. House—Convery, Turkes, Heath, Brewster and Durell.

State Library—Senate—Youngblood, Merritt and Ferrell. House—Clarke, Forman, Bond, Farrier and Locke.

Sinking Fund—Senate—Applegate, Merritt and Wortendyke. House—McCague, Moore, Bell, Post and Coombs.

Federal Relations—Senate—Martin, Stainsby and Beatty. House—O'Rourke, Van Bussum, Convery, Durell, Parsons.

Commerce and Navigation—Senate—Hires, Applegate and Miller. House—Turkes, Sisson, Casey, Richardson, Adair.

Printing—Senate—Nichols, Youngblood and Taylor. House—Hewitt, Bell, Flynn, McCague, Parrot.

Passed Bills—Senate—Havens, Hires and Bosenbury. House—Forman, McLaughlin, Lindsley, Griggs, Locke.

Soldiers' Home at Newark—Senate—Stainsby, Vail and Paxton. House—Ross, Turkes, McCague, Smith, Coombs.

Reform School for Boys—Senate—Martin, Applegate and Miller. House—Van Cleef, O'Rourke, Mathews, Goodwin, Greaves.

Industrial School for Girls—Senate—Taylor, Havens and Bosenbury. House—Hipp, McAdoo, Hewitt, Shields, Lewis.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.**The Great Trunk Line and United States Mail Route.**

On and after Thursday, January 5th, '82, trains leave Trenton as follows, from Clinton Street Station :

For the West—9.45 A.M., Fast Line, daily, with Pullman Palace Cars through without change to Chicago, Louisville and St. Louis.

For Baltimore, Washington and the South—1.55, 6.05, 10.25 (Limited Express), 11.29. A.M., and 4.38, 8.45 and 10.57 P.M. For Baltimore, except Sunday—2.48 P.M. On Sunday—1.55, 6.05 A.M., 8.45 and 10.57 P.M.

For PHILADELPHIA (Broad street)—1.55, 6.05, 6.30, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 9.18, 9.25, 9.45, 10.25 (Limited Express), 11 29 A.M., 12.19, 12.30, 1.15, 2.48, 3.00, 3.45, 4.38, 5.12, 5.55, 6.47, 7.00, 8.45, 9.05 and 10.57 P.M. Sunday trains—1.55, 6.05, 9.45 A.M., 12.01, 5.00, 6.47, 8.45, 9.05 and 10.57 P.M.

For Kensington—6.30, 7.00, 8.00 and 9.25 A.M., 12.30, 3.00, 3.45, 5.55 and 7 00 P.M. Sunday trains, 12.01 and 5.00 P.M.

For Camden—6.45, 7.50, 9.02 and 10.02 A.M., 1.17, 2.50, 4.03, 5.17, 6.30 and 9.07 P.M. Sunday—7 35 A.M.

For NEW YORK—1.20, 4.47, 7.05, 7.35, 7.56, 9.00, 9.37, 10.03, 11.47 A.M., 12.04, 1.55 (Limited Express), 2.21, 3 48, 4.52, 5.15, 5.52, 7.00, 7 55, 8.21 and 8.55 P.M. Sunday trains—1.20, 4.47, 7.35, 9.37 A.M., 4.52, 7.55, 8.18 and 8.55 P.M.

For Brooklyn, N. Y., all through trains connect at Jersey City with boats of "Brooklyn Annex," affording direct transfer to and from Fulton street, avoiding double ferriage and journey across New York City.

For New Brunswick, Elizabeth and Newark—1.20, 4 47, 7.35, 7.56, 9 00, 9 37, 10.03 A.M., 12.04, 1.55, 4.52, 5.15, 5 52, 7.00, 7.55 and 8 55 P.M. For

New Brunswick and Elizabeth—7.05 A.M. For Newark—3.48 P.M.

For Rahway—1.20, 7.05, 7.56, 9.37 A.M., 12.04, 4.52, 5.15, 7.00, 7.55 and 8 55 P.M.

For Princeton—7.05, 7.50, 9.00, 9 37 A.M., 12.04, 1.55, 3.25, 5.15 and 7.55 P.M.

For Easton, Belvidere, &c.—9.00 A.M., 1.15, 5 37 and 7.05 P.M.

For Lambertville—9.00 A.M., 1.15, 3 48, 5.37 and 7.05 P.M.

For Flemington—9.00 A.M., 1.15 and 5.37 P.M.

For Bordentown—6.45, 7.50, 9.02 and 10.02 A.M., 1.17, 2.50, 4.03, 5.17, 6.30 and 9.07 P.M. Sunday—7.35 A.M. and 6.50 P.M.

For Hightstown, Jamesburg and South Amboy—7.50 A.M. and 2.50 P.M. For Hightstown—6 30 P.M.

For Mount Holly—7 50, 10.30 A.M., 2.50 and 5.17 P.M.

For Cape May—7.50 A.M. and 1.17 P.M.

For Atlantic City—6.45 A.M., 1 17 and 2.50 P.M.

For Freehold—9.00 A.M., 12.04, 3.25 and 5.15 P.M., via Monmouth Junction.

For Tuckerton—7.50 A.M., via Kinkora Branch, and 2.50 P.M., via Burlington.

For Sea Girt, Long Branch and stations on C. R. R. of N. J., 9.00 A.M., and 12.04 and 3.25 P.M., via Monmouth Junction.

The Trenton Horse Railroad Baggage Express will call for and deliver baggage to and from depots, hotels and residences. Orders to be left at Clinton Street Station, or on their different baggage slates in the city.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.

J. R. WOOD, General Passenger Agent.

JAMES McCREA, Supt. N. Y. Div.

F. WOLCOTT JACKSON, Gen'l Supt. U. R. R. of N. J. Div.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING R. R.

North Penn and Bound Brook Division.

Trains will leave Trenton Station, corner Warren and Tucker Streets, as follows:

- For NEW YORK, Brooklyn (via annex), Bound Brook—1.25, 6.20, 8.03 A. M., (Fast Line,) 9.04, 10.08, 11.34 A. M., 1.58, 4.25, 6.24, 7.28 P. M.
 - For PHILADELPHIA, 9th and Greene streets—2.50, 9.04, 10.56, A. M., 12.28, 2.40, 5.08, 5.42, 6.52, 8.15 P. M.
 - For PHILADELPHIA, Berks street—6.45, 7.38, 9.35 A. M., 3.25, 6.52 P. M.
 - For Germantown, Chestnut Hill, Manayunk, Conshohocken and Norristown—2.50, 9.04, 10.56 A. M., 12.28, 2.40, 5.08, 5.42, 6.52, 8.15 P. M.
 - For Yardley, Langhorne and Bethayres—2.50, 6.45, 7.38, 9.35, 10.56 A. M., 3.25, 6.52, 8.15 P. M. Additional for Langhorne and Yardley—12.28 and 5.42 P. M.
 - For Doylestown—7.38 A. M., 12.28, 2.40, 5.42 P. M.
 - For Bethlehem—6.45, 7.38 A. M., 12.28, 6.52 P. M.
 - For Plainfield—1.25, 6.20, 10.08, 11.34 A. M., 1.58, 6.24 P. M.
 - For Newark and Elizabeth—6.20, 9.04, 10.08, 11.34 A. M., 1.58, 4.25, 6.24, 7.28 P. M. Additional for Elizabeth—1.25 A. M.
 - For Easton—6.20, 8.03 A. M., 4.25 P. M.
 - For Somerville—6.20, 8.03, 10.08 A. M., 4.25, 6.24, 7.28 P. M.
 - For Long Branch Division—6.20, 10.08 A. M., 1.58, 4.25 P. M.
 - For Pennington—1.25, 6.20, 10.08 A. M., 1.58, 2.40, 4.25, 6.24, 7.28 P. M.
 - For Hopewell—1.25, 6.20, 9.04, 10.08 A. M., 1.58, 2.40, 4.25, 6.24, 7.28 P. M.
 - Way Stations between Trenton and Bound Brook—6.20, 10.08 A. M., 2.40, 7.28 P. M.
 - Way Stations between Trenton and Philadelphia—6.45, 9.35 A. M., 3.25, 6.52 P. M.
 - For Reading, Pottstown, Phoenixville, Bridgeport—9.04 A. M., 12.28, 2.40, 5.08 and 6.52 P. M.
 - Pottsville and Port Clinton and Schuylkill Haven—9.04 A. M., 12.28, 2.40 and 5.08 P. M.
 - Leave PHILADELPHIA, 9th and Greene streets—7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 11.00 A. M., 1.15, 3.45, 5.40, 6.45 P. M., 12.00 midnight.
 - Leave PHILADELPHIA, Berks street—5.15, 8.20, 9.15 A. M., 1.00, 2.50, 4.25, 5.25, 6.30, 11.30 P. M.
 - Leave NEW YORK (C. R. R. N. J.)—7.45, 9.30, 11.15 A. M., 1.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.30, 7.00 P. M., 12.00 midnight.
- Connections made at Jenkintown by 7.38 A. M. and 6.52 P. M. trains from Trenton with trains for Niagara Falls and the West.
- All trains to and from 9th and Greene streets stop at Columbia Avenue and Wayne Station.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

- For New York—1.25, 9.19 A. M., 6.14 P. M.
 - Bound Brook and intermediate points—9.19 A. M.
 - For Philadelphia, 9th and Greene streets—2.50, 10.24 A. M., 6.58 P. M.
 - For Philadelphia, Berks street—6.45 A. M., 5.46 P. M.
 - Leave New York (C. R. R. N. J.)—8.45 A. M., 5.30 P. M., and 12.00 midnight.
 - Leave Philadelphia, 9th and Greene streets—8.30 A. M., 5.30 P. M., and 12.00 midnight.
 - Leave Philadelphia, Berks street—8.15 A. M., 4.30 P. M.
- For further information see Time Tables, or inquire at Ticket Office, Warren and Tucker streets.
- C. G. HANCOCK, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.
J. E. WOOTTEN, General Manager.

INDEX.

A.	
Adjutant General, Duties of.....	213
Agricultural College, Report of.....	223
" Experiment Station, Report of.....	222
Arsenal, History of the State.....	39
Assembly, Biographies of Members.....	93
Assembly, Rules of.....	84
B.	
Bureau of Statistics of Labor, &c., Report of.....	219
C.	
Calendar for 1882.....	5
Capitol, History of the State.....	36
Census of New Jersey.....	158
Cities, Population of.....	169
Committees, House.....	232
" Joint.....	233
" Senate.....	231
Congressmen, Biographies of.....	48
" Vote for in 1880.....	199
Constitution, the State.....	12
County Directory.....	148
Courts, Time of Holding.....	157
E.	
Election Returns, 1881.....	170
" " Presidential.....	206
Electoral College, 1881.....	204
" Vote of New Jersey from 1789.....	203
F.	
Fish Commissioners' Report.....	227
G.	
Geological Survey, Report of.....	222
Governor, Prerogatives of the.....	211
Governor, Vote for in 1880.....	199
Governors, Chronological List of.....	10
H.	
Health, Report of State Board of.....	216
History of New Jersey.....	7
History, Political, of New Jersey.....	202
Hobart, Senator G. A., Portrait of.....	67
I.	
Industrial School for Girls, Report of.....	218
" " " " History of.....	43
Instruction, Report of Department of Public.....	224
Insurance and Savings Banks, Report of Department of.....	215
J.	
Joint Rules and Orders.....	58

L.

Legislature of 1882, List of Members of.....	55
“ Sessions of, from 1845.....	129
Legislative Correspondents.....	231
“ Officers from 1845.....	130
Library, History of the State.....	38
“ Report “ “	227
Ludlow, Governor, Biography of.....	45
“ Portrait of.....	Frontispiece
Lunatic Asylum, Trenton, History of.....	40
“ “ “ Report of.....	217
“ “ Morris Plains, History of.....	41
“ “ “ Report of.....	217

M.

McPherson, Biography of U. S. Senator.....	46
Military, Roster of Officers.....	212

O.

Organization of the Legislature of 1882.....	230
Officers, Biographies of State.....	136
“ List of State.....	133
“ “ “ from 1776.....	131

P.

Preface.....	3
Presidential Electors, Vote for in 1880.....	198
Prison, History of the State.....	43
“ Report “ “	228

Q.

Quartermaster General, Report of the.....	214
---	-----

R.

Reform School at Jamesburg, History of.....	42
“ “ “ Report of.....	219

S.

Sewell, Biography of U. S. Senator.....	47
Schools, History of State Normal and Model.....	41
“ Report of “ “	226
School Superintendents, County and City.....	224
Soldiers' Home at Newark, History of.....	44
Senate, Rules of the.....	59
Senators, Biography of.....	67

T.

Time Tables, Pennsylvania R. R.....	234
“ “ Philadelphia and Reading R. R.....	235

U.

United States Officials, 1882.....	210
“ “ Court Officers from 1789.....	210
“ “ Government, 1882.....	128
“ “ Population of.....	205
“ “ Senators from 1789.....	209

V.

Vital Statistics, Record for 1880-1.....	221
“ “ Report of Bureau.....	220

Y.

Yorktown, Va., Centennial.....	213
“ “ Plate of Vase won at.....	213

PRINTERS OF THE
LEGISLATIVE MANUAL
FOR 1882.

MacGrellish & Quigley,

BOOK, JOB

AND

Law Printers

❖ 16 ❖

EAST STATE ST.,

TRENTON, N. J.

SPECIAL ESTIMATES FURNISHED

—FOR—

Law Printing

TO LAWYERS IN ANY PART OF THE STATE.

"PRINT AND PROSPER."

*Original Designs,
Elegance in Execution,
Economy in Prices,
Promptness in Delivery.*

We have increased facilities for the prompt execution of every variety of

Plain and Ornamental BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

*Cards, Circulars, Billheads, Letterheads, Note-
heads, Tags, Envelopes, Posters, Dodgers,
Books, Periodicals, Magazines, Pro-
grammes, Almanacs, Direc-
tories, Law Briefs, Price
Lists, Catalogues,
&c., &c.,*

Printed at low rates, on short notice, and in the best style.

Estimates and samples furnished on application. Orders by mail, from any part of the State, will receive prompt attention.

MACCRELLISH & QUIGLEY,

16 EAST STATE STREET,

TRENTON N. J.

'83 84 X .

